

More jobless and slump in vacancies point to gloomy winter

Second biggest jump in the number of unemployed since 1971 and a drop in jobs figures present strong evidence that the recession is getting a grip of Britain's economy, our Economics Editor says.

Unemployment date could be influenced

Editorial: The biggest jump to employment trend since 1971, and the latest present recession are revealed in the August publication of the Department of Employment's figures for August.

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'President's actions resulted in manifest injury to the confidence of the nation' House report rejects hounding of Mr Nixon from office

From Patrick Brogan Washington, Aug 22 The final judgment by Congress on President Nixon's removal from office was published today.

"We know that it has been said, and perhaps some will continue to say, that Richard Nixon was 'hounded from office' by his political opponents and media critics.

were many and significant—rather than the cooed: by which this report is addressed for which Richard Nixon is primarily remembered in history.

sumes the conclusion thus: "The committee decided that since June 17, 1972, Richard M. Nixon, using the power of his high office, engaged personally and through his subordinates and agents in a course of conduct or plan designed to delay, impede and obstruct the investigation of the unlawful entry into the headquarters of the Democratic National Committee, cover up, conceal, and protect those responsible and to conceal the existence and scope of the unlawful and covert activities."

obstruction of justice—all of which are crimes. It included false and misleading statements as part of a deliberate, contrived, continued deception of the American people.



Mr Archer: financial difficulties.

Mr Archer not to stand again

By Stewart Teodler Mr Jeffrey Archer, often described as one of the brightest young Conservative MPs, yesterday announced that he will not contest his seat at Louth in the next election because of financial difficulties.

'Win with Labour' campaign planned

By Our Political Editor The Labour Party last night announced the launching of a costly campaign on August 28 with the slogan 'Britain Will Win with Labour'.



Harvesting barley in the fine weather at Britwell Salome, Oxfordshire, yesterday.

Moscow calls for Cyprus talks

Moscow, Aug 22.—The Soviet Union today called for an international conference on Cyprus, under United Nations auspices, the Soviet news agency Tass reported.

90 may be charged after raids

By Clive Borrell Charges are expected to be made today against 90 men, detained at dawn on Wednesday, who were still being interviewed by detectives of Scotland Yard's Serious Crimes Squad.

Child girl deranged

Masterman Aug 22 Pessers, the five-year-old daughter of the owner of the cigar company, was kidnapped on Monday in London.

Court Line crisis warning 'given on July 12'

By Maurice Corina and John Whitmore A startling gap was revealed last night in the official version, given on Wednesday by Mr Shore, Secretary of State for Trade, of events leading up to the collapse of the Court Line.

Challenge on Mr Heath's use of group's aircraft

Conservative Central Office replied last night to a letter released earlier in which Mr Iain Wrightworth, Labour MP for Teesside, Thornaby, called on Mr Heath to disclose how money was spent on the use of Conservative Party aircraft.

The rest of the news

Colonel Stirling: Details of administrative organization disclosed. Radiographers: X-ray services may be back to normal by Monday.

Spanish reject 30% offer by British negotiators

From Harry Debelius Madrid The first day of talks between a British bargaining team and Spanish officials about Court Line debts ended in a dead-end session last night after a British offer to pay 30 per cent of the bill, estimated at £1m, was rejected.

Challenge on Mr Heath's use of group's aircraft

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Our hotel. The fastest way to South Africa. The airline that treats you as a grand hotel treats you. Blue Diamond Service, Gold Medallion Service. Less seats, less people, more space, more kitchens, more loafs, more service, more everything, even a maitre d' borel.



HOME NEWS

Child should have right to sue for injuries caused while in womb, Law Commission says

Reporters Child born alive should have right to sue for injuries caused while in womb, Law Commission says

Congenital Disabilities (Civil Liability) Bill, for implementing the recommendations and for immediate enactment.

of action but only if neither parent knew or ought to have known at the time of conception of the risk of a child's being born disabled as a result of the relevant injury.



Mr Brian Bull with the partially completed £60,000 re-creation of the Woodchester Roman mosaic pavement at a disused church, at Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire.

'Service instead of jail' scheme extended

By Peter Evans Home Affairs Correspondent More offenders are to be enabled to work for the community instead of going to prison. An experimental scheme in six areas is now to be used nationally.

In brief

Former officer sues chief

Mr Barry Pain, Chief Constable of Kent, is being sued for libel by a former senior officer in the Kent force.

Supporter fined £100

Ian Ferron, aged 18, of Hampton Close, Coventry, a Coventry City supporter, was fined £100 by Derby magistrates yesterday for assaulting a policeman at the previous night's game against Derby County.

Boy accused of murder

A boy aged 16 was sent for trial at Leeds Crown Court by magistrates at Bradford Juvenile Court yesterday, accused of murdering Mr Herbert Holroyd, aged 78, of Ringwood Road, Bradford.

Hospital inquiry head

Mr D. B. McNeill, QC, is to be chairman of the inquiry into circumstances surrounding the transfer from one Lancashire hospital to another of 15 psychiatric patients, nine of whom died within three months of the move.

Warning on fossils

A working party set up by the British Conservative Trust has given a warning that the indiscriminate taking of fossils poses a threat to the county's position as an important area of study for geologists.

Road-building review

Lack of money had forced the Government to order a 'ruthless' review of the road-building programme, Mr Mulley, Minister of Transport, said yesterday.

Oxford readings

The continuing popularity of Oxford readings is described by Ian Bradley today in The Times Higher Education Supplement. There are letters defending Essex University, and articles on a new book by Michael Lessnoff, academic innovation, the holiday boom on university campuses, and Lord Ashby.

Birmingham will give details of all tenders

From Arthur Osman Birmingham Metropolitan District Council is prepared to disclose all relevant details about past tenders, successful and unsuccessful, in the public building sector over the past 18 years.

Councillor Clive Wilkinson, the council's Labour leader, yesterday issued a 108-page file of civil engineering contracts let to all contractors from those exceeding £1m to others for as little as £200. The total was more than £87m.

Tory pensions proposals criticized

By Our Political Staff The Conservative policy document on pensions, published on Wednesday, was condemned yesterday by Mr Hayward, general secretary of the Labour Party, for failing to give adequate protection against inflation.

Plaice cheaper because of good landings

Some fish will be cheaper this weekend but most bacon will cost more next week because of abrupt changes on wholesale markets. Lovers of flat fish, which have been dear for many months, would be wise to buy now because landings have been very heavy.

Food prices

wanted to qualify for free chickens by buying only top-side or silver-side would soon have to pay more for them.

Hugh Clayton

at once by offering a free chicken to anyone who spends at least £4 on meat on four successive weekly visits to their shops in the next month.

King-offer on Poulson case

George Braithwaite, sentenced to three months in March to three months for his role in the Poulson affair, was yesterday to be struck off solicitors' roll.

Prosecution rules it in report

Prosecution rules it in report of the Noise Advisory Committee that controls by model by-laws and planning controls are suggested.

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AUGUSTUS BARNETT THE CUT-PRICE WINE MERCHANT

DON'T BUY YOUR CLARETS AT AUCTION IT'S CHEAPER AND EASIER TO VISIT YOUR LOCAL AUGUSTUS BARNETT STORE JUST LOOK AT THESE PRICES:-

Table with wine prices. Columns include wine name, price per bottle, and store location. Includes sections for French Bottled Clarets, Chateau Bottled Clarets, and Chateau Vintages.

JUST POP IN AND ORDER FROM YOUR LOCAL MANAGER

- Stores around Britain: Westcliff, 61 Hamlet Court Road; Eastbourne, 1 High Street; Bournemouth, 9 Stafford Road; Hastings, 130 Queens Road; Portsmouth, 326 London Road; Guildford, 121 Aldershot Road; Reading, 255/257 London Road; Oxford, 9 Kendall Crescent; Brighton, 77/78 Westmore Road; Nottingham, 850 Woodborough Road; Mappleley; Bristol, 13 Druid Hill; Birmingham, 400s Glean 1163/1165 Warwick Road; Birmingham Erdington 712/716 Chester Road; Aylesbury, 51/53 Westmoreland Avenue; Chelmsford, 152/4 Meadgate Avenue; Leeds, 617 Roundhay Road; York, 8 Malmer House, Hull Road; Harrogate, 59 Kneeborough Road; Maidstone, 3/4 Snowdon Parade; Vinners Park; Stockport, 214 Bramhall Lane; Cardiff, 79 Caerphilly Road; Southampton, 187 Liverpool Road; Birkdale, 12 Hillhouse Road; Blackhall, 16 High Street; Ipswich, 59/61 Beech Road; Rushmore, St. Andrew; Savonages, 30 London Road; South Benfleet, 3 High Street; Stratford, 64 Bryant Road; Brentwood, 3 The Kays, Warley; Gloucester 33 London Road; Wolverhampton, 4 Rosville Court; Castle Sireet, Corseley; Derby, 42/46 Curzon Street; Torquay, 114 St. Mary Church Road; Exeter, 77A Burnhouse Lane; Plymouth, 115 Blandford Road; Lower Compton; Rugby, 210 Frobishet Road; Rayleigh, 132 London Road; Weston-super-Mare, 54 Moorland Road; Walling, 1 Park View Road; Welling, Kent; Sidcup, 2 Central Parade, Maylands; Dnve; Norwich, 96 City Road, Norwich



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ERSEAS. Sakharov to save dentist detention

ter Reddaway Andrei Sakharov, the physicist, has called on world's mathematicians to help him save the detention of his friend, the Soviet physicist Leonid Plyushch...

one of two documents have just reached the Dr Sakharov appeals to participants in this year's annual Congress of mathematicians to involve themselves in the fight against Soviet colleague Leonid Plyushch...

Sakharov writes that Mr Plyushch was arrested in Jan 1972, and has now spent almost a year in the conditions of the prison hospital at Dnepropetrovsk...

Plyushch is suffering from a serious illness and is being treated in a hospital at Dnepropetrovsk. The document is a plea for his release and for an end to the persecution of dissidents in the Soviet Union...

uchsh's statements and all of his case have been made available to you. Dr Dryden asks for the return of all the papers relating to the case and calls on the government to pass a resolution in favour of Plyushch's release...

the committee has the of about 1,000 mathematicians in France, the United Kingdom, Israel, Holland, India and elsewhere, in support of the most eminent mathematicians in the world...



Mr Nelson Rockefeller, America's Vice-President designate, goes sailing with his wife Happy on their skiff Queen Mary at Seal Harbour, Maine.

Church file on Rhodesian brutality

Salisbury, Aug 22 The leaders of three major churches in Rhodesia have circulated a document which lists 10 alleged cases of brutality by members of security forces against tribesmen. The document claimed that two people died after ill-treatment...

Prieto, the Bishop of Umtali, Mr Donal Lamont, the Vicar General of Gwelo, Father Joseph Elsner, and the Rev. Fr. Francis Mark, the Rector of the St. Ignace's Mission, Salisbury, are among those who signed the document. It lists cases of beatings, kicking, and the use of electric shocks...

Guerrilla split holds up peace in Angola

Luanda, Aug 22 Efforts to resolve a serious power struggle within one of the Angolan liberation movements have made little headway after 12 days of talks behind closed doors in Lusaka. The conflict, which is jeopardizing Angola's progress towards independence, is between Dr Agostinho Neto, the veteran Marxist president of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) and Mr Daniel Chipenda, a former professional footballer who rose from being an MPLA leader to head a revolt by the eastern sector of the party...

Judge Sirica agrees to postpone trial

Washington, Aug 22 The Watergate cover-up trial has been put off until September 30. A Federal Court of Appeals in Washington "suggested" that Judge John Sirica might reconsider his refusal to postpone the trial, originally set to begin on September 9...

afternoon that he hoped to complete the trial by Christmas. Lawyers for one of the defendants, Mr John Ehrlichman, immediately announced that they would appeal to the Supreme Court for a delay into next year. They contend that all the publicity surrounding the Watergate affair will make it impossible for their client to get a fair trial...

Partial text of judiciary committee's impeachment articles

He has failed to perform his duty by condoning and covering up, rather than acting to stop, actions by his subordinates that interfered with the law and the administration of justice. The committee finds that the President has acted in a manner that is a gross abuse of power and a violation of the Constitution...

Partial text of judiciary committee's impeachment articles

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BUSINESS NOTICES

READERS are recommended to take special notice of the following notices before entering obligations. DRURY very much needed by all those of occupational therapy, College place secured. Special notice. LIAISON for the sale of a house. Private Treaty also available. Loans arranged, valuation for property. London, A.G.C.

TRANSFER BOOKS

ARBEY Limited Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Ordinary and Special Divisions of the Company will be closed from Monday, 2nd September, 1974, to Friday, 6th September, 1974, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board, LAURA HENDERSON, A.C.A., 20th Floor, Mount Street, Dublin 2, August 1974.

CONTRACTS AND TENDERS

DEPARTMENT OF THE MOTORWAY SERVICE AREAS TENDERS FOR REPAIRS TO SERVICE AREA ON M63 1. The Secretary of State for the Environment invites applications for the right to bid and operate a catering establishment in a service area on the M63 motorway. The tender must be submitted to the Secretary of State for the Environment, Motorway Service Areas Branch, Room 3/11A, St. Christopher House, Southwark Street, London SE1 0ET. The closing date for the return of completed applications is 19 November 1974.

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COMPANY NOTICES

NEW BULON KASAP COMPANY LIMITED Notice is hereby given that the 1974 Annual General Meeting of the Company will be held at 10 Leobrovi Street, Glasgow, on Wednesday, 28th August, 1974, at 11.30 a.m. for the following purposes: 1. To receive and approve the Report and Accounts for the year ended 31st December 1973. 2. To declare a Dividend. 3. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration. 4. To transact any other ordinary business of the Company. By Order of the Board, J. H. BLACK, Secretary, 10 Leobrovi Street, Glasgow, 1974.

LEGAL NOTICES

RE. ST. ANN'S HOSEIERY CO. Limited and the Companies Act, 1948. Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Section 105 of the Companies Act, 1948, that a MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at 76, New Cavendish Street, London, W.1, on Wednesday, 28th August, 1974, at 11.30 a.m. for the following purposes: 1. To receive and approve the Report and Accounts for the year ended 31st December 1973. 2. To declare a Dividend. 3. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration. 4. To transact any other ordinary business of the Company. By Order of the Board, J. H. BLACK, Secretary, 10 Leobrovi Street, Glasgow, 1974.

PLANT AND MACHINERY

AUCTION SALE OF HEAVY COMMERCIAL VEHICLES AND PLANT TO BE HELD AT SMITH BROS (TAMWORTH) LTD., RIVERSIDE GARAGE, AITHERSTONE STREET (A.5), FAZELEY, TAMWORTH. On Wednesday, September 11th 1974 at 11.00 a.m. prompt. THE CLEARANCE SALE OF COMMERCIAL VEHICLES AND PLANT. INCLUDE: 1970-74 ATKINSONS, 1968-73 GUV, E.R.F. A.C., ALBION AND BOGE, TRACTORS, TIPPERS AND FLAT BEDS, TANDERM TRAILERS, CRANE TRAILERS, TRACTOR TRAILERS, LOW LOADERS, TRACTORAVATORS AND LOADERS, WORKSHOP EQUIPMENT, WHEELS, TYRES, SHEETS, ROPES, ETC. VIEWING - MONDAY 9th 9.00 a.m.-5.00 p.m. TUESDAY 10th 9.00 a.m.-5.00 p.m. Catalogue available on application in writing. TELEPHONE: TAMWORTH 66951.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE

FACTORY with up-to-date equipment making bath toiletries and household products. Customers: Grocery wholesalers, department stores, consumers and markets. Position: North-west Germany. Daily output: approx. 50 tonnes to household packs. Site area: approx. 17,500 sq. metres. Factory area: approx. 2,200 sq. metres. Office building: approx. 300 sq. metres. Recreation building: approx. 250 sq. metres. All buildings in first-class condition, built 1973. Negotiating price: approx. 3.5 million Dm. Cash: approx. 1.5 million Dm. Enquiries to Box 1606 D, The Times.

CONTRACTS AND TENDERS

Invitation to Submit Bidders Qualifications. Republique Algerienne Democratique et Populaire - Ministère de l'Industrie et de l'Energie. SONATRACH DIVISION HYDROCARBURES. SONATRACH hereby announces its intent to construct a new residential complex of Hassi-Messoud in the Algerian Sahara 900 km South of Algiers. The project consists of: (1) Residential complex of 1,080 dwellings constructed of prefabricated elements complete with utilities such as roads, water supply networks, sewage disposal systems, gas and electric distribution, central air conditioning and landscaping. The concrete prefabrication plant forms part of this section of the project and is to be built at Hassi-Messoud. The dwellings consist of one, two and three storey buildings with an approximate total built up floor area of 150,000 m2. (2) Social facilities to be built in conventional construction methods have an approximate total built up floor area of 65,000 m2. The project will be executed in two contracts as described above. The first contract (No 1 above) is programmed to commence around March 1975 and to be completed within a period of 30 months. Contractors with related work experience are invited to submit their prequalification forms for the first contract after the appearance of this advertisement. The qualification forms may be obtained from any of the following Sonatrach offices: FRANCE - 105 Avenue Raymond Poincaré - PARIS 16e BELGIUM - 2 Place de l'Alberine BRUSSELS - 1.000 ITALY - 19 Via Vittor Pisani - MILAN HOLLAND - Waana 112 ROTTERDAM - 3.002 SWITZERLAND - 67 Rue du Rhone - GENEVA WEST GERMANY - Mariatheresiastrasse - 6 MUNICH - 80

LEGAL NOTICES

No. 001708 of 1974 IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE Chancery Division COMPANIES ACT, 1948. Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Section 105 of the Companies Act, 1948, that a MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at 76, New Cavendish Street, London, W.1, on Wednesday, 28th August, 1974, at 11.30 a.m. for the following purposes: 1. To receive and approve the Report and Accounts for the year ended 31st December 1973. 2. To declare a Dividend. 3. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration. 4. To transact any other ordinary business of the Company. By Order of the Board, J. H. BLACK, Secretary, 10 Leobrovi Street, Glasgow, 1974.

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Appointments Vacant also on pages 6 and 7

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES TRINIDAD EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR PROPOSED CARIBBEAN AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE

Applications are invited for the post of Executive Director of the Caribbean Agricultural Research and Development Institute (CARADI)...

ULSTER: THE NEW UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE OF CONTINUING EDUCATION LECTURESHIP IN LIBERAL AND CONTEMPORARY STUDIES

LOCAL HISTORY The person appointed should be a qualified archaeologist and have a special interest in local history...

RE ADVERTISING The University of Manchester LECTURER IN ZOOLOGY Applications invited for this post for which an interest in zoology would be an advantage...

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS TEMPORARY MOTHER'S HELP Hampstead School-age children. Only help kept. 01-794 3566.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER (RESIDENT) Presently required for a new family in the Park, Buckinghamshire area...

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS CAREER WOMAN needs mother's help one child 10 months. Live in. 01-794 3566.

COUPLE required by German doctor and English wife for housekeeping, butler, chauffeur, country outings, etc.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

EXCEPTIONAL POSITION Couple - He must be able to drive or fast class Cecil Housekeeper for young single...

RESPONSIBLE NANNY Required for 2 year old girl, Chelsea. TEL. 01 352 9657

MARRIED COUPLE Cook/Chauffeur required for domestic help with 2 young children and 1 new baby...

INTERNATIONAL EMPLOYMENT Europe, N.A., America, Africa, Australia, etc. in the total and part-time positions...

WOMAN for temporary position in New York. Free travel. Excellent conditions. 002 5000 or Washington 2532.

ADAPTABLE STUDENT to help in Suffolk now till 21st Sept. public house, 14 months...

WOMAN for temporary position in New York. Free travel. Excellent conditions. 002 5000 or Washington 2532.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS CAREER WOMAN needs mother's help one child 10 months. Live in. 01-794 3566.

COUPLE required by German doctor and English wife for housekeeping, butler, chauffeur, country outings, etc.



The Oast House at Ashington, near Pulborough, Sussex, for which £55,000 is being asked.

Residential property is a building, several hundred years old and reputedly an ale-house in former times...

Residential property

Homes of character for sale

One such property for sale is 'The Oast House' at Ashington, near Pulborough, Sussex, for which £55,000 is being asked...

Another interesting property is 'The Manor House' at Axon St Leonards, near Dover, Kent...

COUNTRY PROPERTIES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD IN WEST SURREY

A MAGNIFICENT AND LUXURIOUS COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN 6 £250,000 This property is situated a mile west of Guildford on the southern slope of the Hoggs Back...

NORFOLK/SUFFOL BORDERS

NEAR MARKET TOWN. Unusually spacious bungalow with traditional layout and pleasant Hall, 2 recep., 3 more than double bedrooms...

VARDEAN PARK LONDON ROAD, WITHEAN, BRIGHTON

Now Available Phase 1 of this select new development by Quality Enterprises (U.K.) Limited. Four-bedroom detached houses, 2 bathrooms...

WEST WALES

EXTENSIVE FARM COTTAGE 2 1/2 acres, 2 double bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 reception rooms...

WEST DORSET COAST

Charming period cottage, fully modernized, comprising living room, kitchen, bathroom, 3 double bedrooms...

NORTH WILTSHIRE

Charming 6 miles, 10 miles from Salisbury, 10 miles from Swindon, 10 miles from Marlborough...

THAMESIDE FLAT

1st floor, 2 double bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 reception rooms, 2 living rooms...

MOOR PARK

ADJACENT GOLF COURSE 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 reception rooms, 2 living rooms...

CURZON ST. W.I.

Luxury house for sale, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 reception rooms, 2 living rooms...

SMALLER BUSINESS PREMISES

BUY LONDON RIDING Stable with all the necessary equipment and with a large parking area...

OFFICES NEW HOMES LONDON FLATS

RYE, SUSSEX New house of unusual design in the Ancient Town of Rye. Quiet, charming, close to shops and transport...

LONDON AND SUBURBAN

SURREY HILLS Detached modern split level house, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 reception rooms...

WOORBURN GREEN, BUCKS

Attractive new cottage, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 reception rooms, 2 living rooms...

DELIGHTFUL NEW 3-STOREY NEWS HOUSES

In pleasant quiet road, 3 off Portofino Road, near Northwood, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 reception rooms...

MOOR PARK

ADJACENT GOLF COURSE 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 reception rooms, 2 living rooms...

CURZON ST. W.I.

Luxury house for sale, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 reception rooms, 2 living rooms...

SMALLER BUSINESS PREMISES

BUY LONDON RIDING Stable with all the necessary equipment and with a large parking area...

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# An end to anonymity for the shy Mrs Rockefeller



People who know Happy Rockefeller found nothing surprising in her absence from the White House ceremony on Tuesday at which President Ford nominated her husband to be Vice-President of the United States.

She is described by those who know her as a very private person who, though she officiated at innumerable public functions during more than 10 years as the first lady of New York State, prefers to remain in the background.

When Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller was seeking the Republican Presidential nomination 10 years ago, Mrs Rockefeller flew to Jackson Hole, Wyoming, with her children, until the Republican Convention was over.

This time, Mr Rockefeller explained on Tuesday, he did not realize until late on Monday night that his wife would be expected in Washington early the next morning. "When I finally got her off the beach at a picnic in Seal Harbor", the former governor said at a Washington news conference, "The prospect of getting here, properly presentable to this extremely impressive gathering, just seemed impossible."

"That's the absolute truth", a very close friend of the family said. "Maybe some people would like to think they've had a big row, but actually they're never been closer. She's not throwing her hat in the air about getting back into public life, but she is throwing her hat in the air because her husband is so happy."

New Yorkers who can provide instant caricatures of her exverted husband have only a vague image of Mrs Rockefeller—that of a gracious, attractive, and rather

shy woman, fashionable but scarcely trend-setting in dress, who, if she has views on any subject of public interest, has learned to keep them to herself.

Yet Margaretta Fidler Murphy Rockefeller, whose sunny disposition as a baby earned her the nickname Happy, was known in her school days as a daredevil and a tomboy. Those who know her today say she is thoughtful, outspoken, well read and refreshingly unpretentious for one who has lived all her life amid great wealth in the upper reaches of society.

They also describe her as still gun-shy from the public abuse she underwent 11 years ago when, a month after her divorce from her husband of 14 years, she married the recently-divorced Governor and gave up custody of her four young children.

These days—with a first lady in the White House who was once divorced and a President whose parents were divorced—the issue may seem remote. In 1963, it was the scandal of the day—even the Presbyterian minister who performed their marriage ceremony was officially rebuked by his superiors and the divorce dogged—and, many believed, doomed—Rockefeller's campaign for the 1964 presidential nomination.

Mrs Rockefeller travelled widely with the Governor in the early years, and people who expected to see a dangerous *ferme fatale* came away struck by her naturalness and warmth. Favourable news articles began to appear, suggesting that she might be a political asset to her husband after all. "Happy passes test" an Iowa newspaper headline proclaimed after she had visited Cedar Rapids.

Her life intersected with Nelson Rockefeller's long before they met. She

was born on June 9, 1926, in Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, to a wealthy and prominent Philadelphia family. The Fidler, in fact, were friendly with the family of Mary Todd Lincoln, who was Mr Rockefeller's first wife.

Happy Fidler graduated from the fashionable Shipley School in Bryn Mawr, made her debut, and in 1948 married James Slater Murphy, whose father had headed cancer research at the Rockefeller Institute for nearly 40 years. Her husband took a research job at the Institute. The Murphys and the Rockefellers spent summers near each other in Seal Harbour, Maine.

Mrs Murphy worked as a volunteer in Rockefeller's first gubernatorial campaign in 1958. She went with him to Albany as a confidential secretary in 1959 and served on the staff of his New York office until 1961, some months before he and Mrs Rockefeller announced that they were separating.

In addition to her four children by her first marriage, whom she sees frequently, Mrs Rockefeller has two sons, Nelson, 10 years old, and Mark, who is four.

She pads around the family's three-floor apartment on Fifth Avenue in her bare feet, but in public she dresses with a quiet elegance.

Friends say she has enjoyed the eight months of freedom since Mr Rockefeller resigned the governorship, walking her dog unrecognized down Fifth Avenue and strolling unaccompanied through the Central Park Zoo. That now will end.

© New York Times News Service, 1974.  
Linda Greenhouse

## How women cope with a man's life in the WRAF



More than 20 Air Loadmasters of the Women's Royal Air Force have been flying as air crew in RAF VC10s and Britannia aircraft in the Cyprus reinforcement and evacuation. They have performed a particularly important role in caring for children and nursing and expectant mothers among the evacuees. This article describes the rigorous training these WRAF flying quartermasters receive at a camp high in the West Riding.

An official list of Royal Air Force establishments is unlikely to include "RAF Hag Dyke". Even so the name is deeply engraved on the hearts of most of the present generation of non-commissioned aircrew, particularly on those of the WRAF air loadmasters, women who are entitled to wear flying brevets on their uniforms and who are employed permanently on flying duties.

Hag Dyke, 1,525ft. above sea level at Kettlewell, in Yorkshire, is, in fact, a converted farmhouse owned by the 1st Ben Rhydding Boy Scouts and leased for short periods to the RAF as a base for some of the most gruelling ground training this service inflicts on its younger members. Parties of potential sergeant navigators, flight engineers and loadmasters (the RAF's new title for air quartermasters) are sent onto the moors on their feet with a bare minimum of protective clothing and emergency rations, to traverse some particularly hostile terrain and to survive in frequently hostile weather. Each party these days nearly always includes at least one girl at an early stage of her training for the air loadmaster's brevet, the most glamorous job the WRAF can offer.

The girls frequently lead groups of four or five fellow aircrew cadets on crossings of some 25 miles of open country, much of it close to the 2,000ft contour line, even more of it unpleasantly soft and boggy. They ford rivers and streams and sleep at least one night under makeshift parachute tents.

The object of the exercise is partly to introduce future aircrews to the sort of problems they might encounter after an unplanned descent into unpopulated territory. It also helps their instructors recognize any character deficiencies which might one day prove fatal to themselves and to others. This is particularly important for the aspiring WRAF loadmasters who will, if they succeed in training, carry much heavier responsibilities in the air than any civil airline stewardess and who could find themselves in charge of survival situations.

with others dependent on judgment and determination. Women have been employed in this role for some years now. One has reached commissioned rank, another (Miss Pamela, who is at present being trained to supervise training at Hag Dyke) holds the unlikely sailing Warrant Officer rank of Master Loadmaster. The WRAF loadmasters, who hold at the sergeant's rank, normally on Air Support Command passenger aircraft, but from their more obvious catering and passenger duties are responsible for their captains for the loading process of VC10s, Britannia aircraft and for enforcement of many of the flight safety regulations. They are then responsible for the loading and lashing of cargo, the marshalling of air port vehicles, and the fitting out of cabins for different tasks.

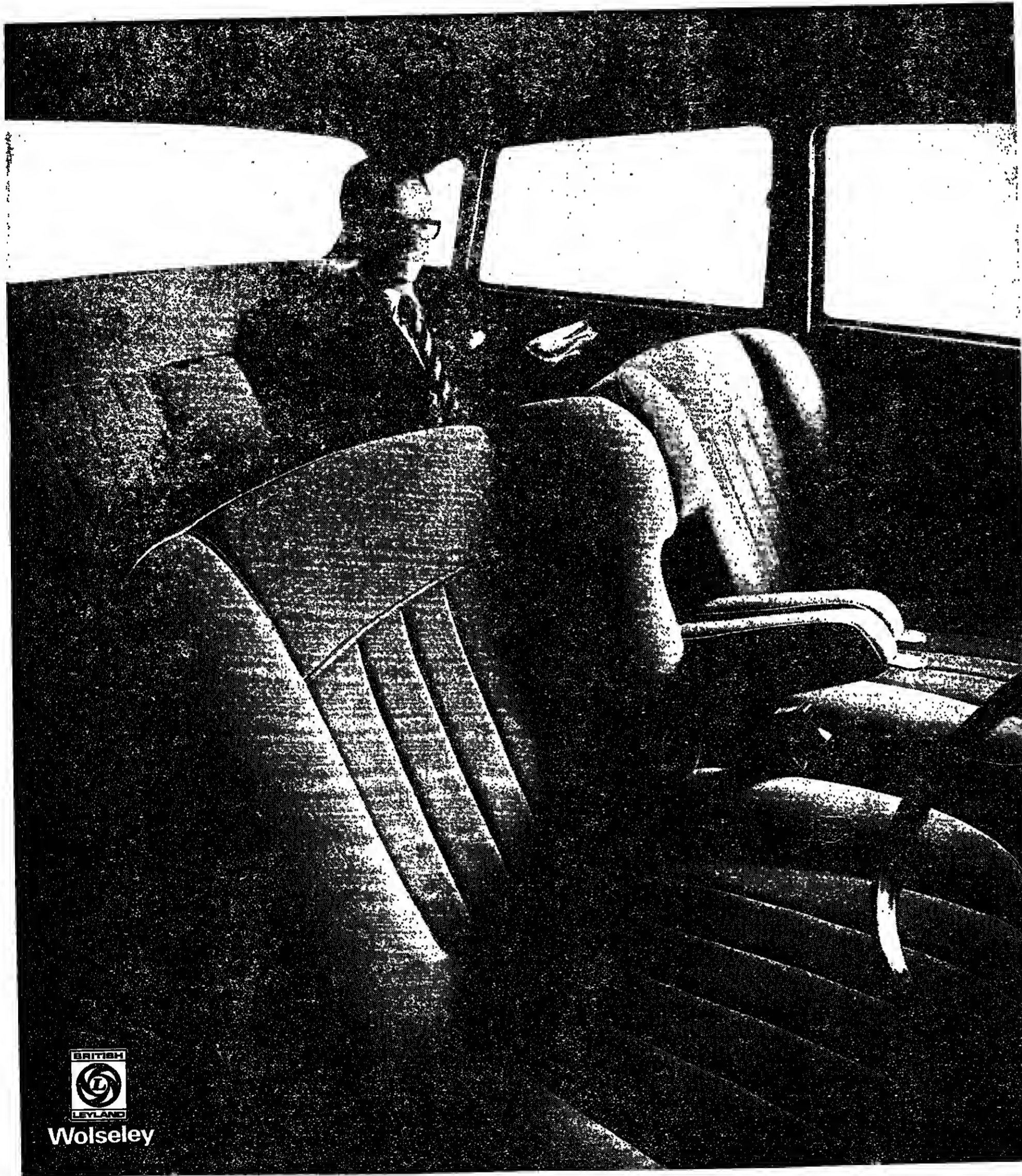
Their full training, which nearly a year, includes land sea survival, advanced first aid and at least three long "routes". By no means all girl entrants, who have to pass O levels and he at 19 years old, pass all the varied tests on the course.

The three girls, of course, accompanied, Kath Mitchell, a 25-year-old blonde from Chard, Somerset (who was appointed commandant of the base camp and responsible for the discipline of 15 men and other women), Janet White, aged 20, from Sheffield, Helen Potter, 20, from Gillingham, all said this phase of the training was much harder than had expected, though all appreciated the reasons for it.

For a group which had done midsummer for this part of training they were unluckily tormented rain on the first of their cross-country trek put streams into full spate, turned stretches of peat into almost impassable. All confessed to being very tired. Janet and Helen were having some trouble with their regulation army-type boots but none was admitting to difficulties in working alone and occasionally leading men these demanding conditions.

In this field of activity, Royal Air Force seems to have achieved a completely relaxed mutual respect not only between ranks but also between men and girls is that they do not try to carry their sleeping bags, top-of-the-rest-of-their-survey kit, and that at least two must be in an overnight camp together. The latter was not because of any fear of violation of chastity but because the men would probably be quite helpless and frightened out of their wits if anything exclusively female were to wrong.

John Chart



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IAL NEWS

of Edinburg will... marking Newfoundland's 100th anniversary...

Forthcoming marriages

Mr C. G. Fox and Miss R. A. L. Wilson... The engagement is announced between...



Mr Peter Plouvier, general secretary of Equity, with the report on black actors, flanked by Miss Isabelle Lucas, an actress, and Mr John Worthy chairman of the coloured artists' committee.

ys today

Dolmetsch, 63; Major... Sir William Gorell... Sir George Harvey...

engagements

seventeenth and... century Tapestry... Victoria and Albert... Exhibition Road, 10

appointments

ndant General... arines... appointments have... P. J. F. Whiteley...

ills

rene Craig, of West... State for Industry... net (duty paid)

ago

Times of Tuesday, 1949... future... aeronautical...

Dean of Ely to visit the US

The Dean of Ely, the Very Rev Michael Carey, is to visit the United States in November to raise funds for the cathedral...

Correction

The analysis of class lists at Oxford, published on Monday, was wrongly stated to be of final honours books examination results...

ord entries for horse trials

Macgregor-Morris... number of 10 teams... individual riders from...

Edgeworth produce fast polo in Kingscote Cup

By Andrew Porter... In quarter-finals of a Kingscote Cup at Cirencester Polo Club yesterday, Edgeworth beat Wild Geese...

Horse show

Neither the Poles nor the Austrians were impressive in the Ukraine a year ago, with unsoundness hanging over one or two of them...

Missing geese

A flock of six Canada geese, given to Epsom council last year to start a wildfowl reserve, have disappeared from a lake in Kelsey Park, Beckenham...

More scope sought for black actors

By Kenneth Gosling Arts Reporter... All employers in the entertainment industry should seriously re-examine the employment of coloured artists, Equity, the actors' union, says today in a report on the use of black actors and actresses in British television.

High grass is found to keep birds away from airstrips

From a Staff Reporter Birmingham... Operational RAF stations may in future have to be entirely surrounded by long grass to keep birds away from the air intakes of jet engines.

More support for boycott of race forum

By Our Home Affairs Correspondent... The Association of Community Relations Councils has joined the boycott by a group of influential black people of a proposed national race relations forum.

Science report

Astronomy: Largest radio sources... Radio astronomers peering in the Netherlands have found that two radio sources are much larger than any previously measured.

OBITUARY

DR JACOB BRONOWSKI Scientist and mathematician

Dr Jacob Bronowski, the mathematician and scientist, died yesterday in the United States at the age of 66. Bronowski was born in 1908 in Poland, but lived in Germany during the First World War. He came to England in 1920, and read mathematics at the University of Cambridge from 1927 to 1930.

PROF A. C. F. BEALES Education at King's College

Professor W. H. Burston writes:— The death of Professor A. C. F. Beales will be widely mourned by members of the University of London Institute of Education, many throughout the country and former students who were fortunate enough to have him as their tutor. He was my friend and colleague for 26 years and I, like many others, will miss his keen and incisive mind, his sardonic humour and, most of all, his high sense of duty and genuine interest in his work, his students and his colleagues.

MR DESMOND DUPRE

Mr Alfred Deller writes:— Desmond Dupre, who died on August 16, was friend and colleague for 30 years. So closely were we associated that it is impossible for me to imagine how anyone could, or would have developed without his scholarly help and superb gifts as accompanist. We travelled the world together suffering the slings and arrows of outrageous transport and accommodation, with the inevitable strain and drain of nervous energy but never once (unlike myself) did he give vent to bad temper or uncharitableness.

GIFT TAX

(Capital Transfer Tax) You can send a donation of cash or shares or remember Help the Aged in your will without incurring any additional tax than at the present time even if the Capital Transfer Tax becomes law.

Autumn decision on land held by Army

By Our Defence Correspondent... Lord Brayley, Undersecretary of State for the Army, told a deputation from the Friends of Tyneham yesterday that the Government would not forget its moral obligations when it gives its decision to the Defence Lands Committee report in the late autumn.

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ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began Aug 19. Dealings End, Aug 30. 5 Contango Day, Sept 2. Settlement Day, Sept 10. 5 Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

Main market price table with columns for stock categories (BRITISH FUNDS, COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN, LOCAL AUTHORITIES, FOREIGN STOCKS, DOLLAR STOCKS, BANKS AND DISCOUNTS, BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES, OIL, INSURANCE, INVESTMENT TRUSTS, PROPERTY, RUBBER, TEA, MISCELLANEOUS, REGIONALS, MINES, SHIPPING, FINANCIAL TRUSTS) and rows for individual companies with their respective prices and changes.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including 'Italy', 'Line', and 'TERIM'.

Handwritten text at the bottom center of the page.



THE TIMES BUSINESS NEWS

LAING for tomorrow's BUILDING & CIVIL ENGINEERING

g Italian state group warns minister of 'grave difficulties'

Enrico Berlinguer, secretary of the Italian Communist Party, warned today that the state-controlled steel group faces 'grave difficulties' unless the government takes urgent action...

Court Line warning

The Court Line, which is the largest of the parastatal corporations, was in 1973, in the wake of a depression, it has crested in many sectors...

Offices and shops face 20 pc rise in gas bills

Industrial and commercial gas tariffs are to rise from September 1. The Price Commission has approved an application from the British Gas Corporation...

Shotton men urge £70m rescue plan

Plans for investing £70m in the Shotton Steel Corporation's plant at Shotton, North Wales, to create a profitable unit and save thousands of jobs...

Oil glut leads to production cuts

A continuing glut of crude oil on world markets has forced two of the largest exporters, Kuwait and Venezuela, to cut back production...

Ellerman conversions distort unit trust figures

Ellerman family funds which were converted into a unit trust in July have distorted severely the record of unit trusts sales last month...

CNA subsidiary in default on loan agreement

CNA Financial Corporation, one of America's leading insurance groups, disclosed yesterday that Larwin Group, its house-building subsidiary, has failed to meet provisions of a \$145m loan agreement...

Japan export-import price indices up

Japan's export price index (1970 equals 100) stood at 146.9 in July, up 2.7 per cent from June and up 39.2 per cent from a year earlier...

Lloyds and Scottish bids 19 1/2 p a share for rest of British Relay

Lloyds and Scottish is making a bid for the shares it does not already own in British Relay Wireless and Television, the television rental company...

Dow plunges below 700 for first time in four years before late Wall Street rally

For the first time in more than four years, the Dow Jones industrial average slumped below the 700 level today. The decline so far this month amounts to almost 100 points...

Bakers' Union backs plea for higher bread subsidy

Qualified support for the plea from bread companies for a higher subsidy came yesterday from the Bakers' Union, which represents production and despatch workers...

ICI survey says plastics will remain competitive

Goods and components made from plastics will not become less competitive as a result of the recent huge increases in the cost of oil, according to a study undertaken by Imperial Chemical Industries...

La Roche denies overpricing in Germany

Hoffmann-La Roche, the Swiss-based international drug group, was today ordered to reduce the price of Valium by 40 per cent and that of Librium by 35 per cent by the president of the decision-making department of the Federal Cartel Office in Berlin...

American energy self-sufficiency scheme delayed

From Our United States Economics Correspondent Washington, Aug 22. Mr. John Sawhill, head of the Federal Energy Administration, said final recommendations on "Project Independence"—the scheme to make America self-sufficient in energy, would not be made in November as previously forecast...

INTERIM STATEMENT THE FIRST SCOTTISH AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY LIMITED Interim Statement (Unaudited) six months ended August 1 1974 August 1 1973 Revenue 861,363 844,467

UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES The following are the monthly figures for Great Britain released by the Department of Employment yesterday.

How the markets moved THE POUND Bank buys Bank sells Australia 5 1.61 1.56 Austria Sch 42.75 42.75 Belgium Fr 96.50 92.75

INTERIM STATEMENT WOODHOUSE & RIXSON (HOLDINGS) LIMITED Interim Results For the Half Year ended 29th June, 1974 During the first six months of 1974, demand for the products of your company has been higher than in any previous period.



BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

An offer British Relay can hardly refuse

rs in British Relay seen their shares from a 1973-74 high... On this basis a market price for UDT of 90-85 looks appropriate...

Capital and Counties Putting the loss in perspective

This year's report from Capital & Counties might unkindly be described as a playground for accountants... The chairman's report states that the net outcome shown by the profit and loss account is of no significance...

Table with financial figures: (1973-74) £6.95m (£2.23m) vs £1.01m (£1.78m) shares 1.4p (3.7p) vs 0.75p (2.25p)

Food Rating the ancies

ciated Food Holdog at only three earnings for the April and yields an 1/2 per cent. That slightly below that food wholesale and merchants is, of course, the discrepancy in the activities of the green subsidiary...

Table with financial figures: (1972-73) £1.6m (£66.7m) vs £12.1m (£80.8m) shares 14.7p (12.8p) vs 5.5p (5.25p)

London Brick Financing the stockpile

London Brick Co threatened an extremely poor first half and it was not exaggerating. While sales declined by 16 1/2 per cent, profits have fallen to nearly one sixth of last year's level... Accounts: 1973-74 (1972-73) Capitalization £24.8m Net assets £144m (£117m) Borrowings £243m (£137m) Pre-tax profit £0.25m (£1.77m) Earnings per share 4.2p (4.80)

level of new starts there tells his own dismal story... However, there are straws in the wind. Building society receipts have improved somewhat and the Government is committed to giving priority to housebuilding...

The second half also will not bear the brunt of 21 months of short time working as the first period did, but even so it looks unlikely that LB will do much more this year than produce enough profits to cover last year's dividend—around £21m...

Interim: 1974 (1973) Capitalization £14m Sales £20.8m (£24.9m) Pre-tax profits £1.0m (£5.61m)

Henry Wigfall Not as bad as it looked

Henry Wigfall's figures for the year to March 31 promulgated yesterday's initial 28p slump in the share price, a market that was prepared to believe that a £2.7m attributable profit had as a stroke turned into a £241,000 loss...

As for the current 12 months, Wigfall's crucial period is only really beginning now. By a pointer to how well trading might hold up it that Wigfall is heavily into the mining communities, where massive wage increases could underpin demand for domestic appliances...

Table with financial figures: (1972-73) Capitalization £3.85m Sales £26.3m (£24.8m) Pre-tax profits £2.07m (£2.11m) Earnings per share 43.1p (32.8p) Dividend gross 5.81p (5.26p)

On January 26, 1972, Sir Anthony Parsons, Permanent Secretary (then) of the Department of Trade and Industry and (now) of the Department of Industry said the following in evidence to the members of the House of Commons sub-committee on trade and industry...

Dilemma over steel in Wales

The announcement last week giving Cardiff development area status produced an ambivalent response in South Wales... The pessimists say that Lord Beswick's current review of the British Steel Corporation's 10-year strategy is a convenient excuse to delay closure announcements until after the general election...

Nevertheles, development area strategy is not made in isolation from major factors such as the precarious future of Cardiff's 4,000 steel jobs... The East Moors task force said Cardiff should not be given development area status, the Shotton task force said otherwise.

On this basis it would be most unfair to deny development area status to Shotton unless steelmaking is to be retained there... As far as Ebbw Vale is concerned it remains the most vulnerable of the three threatened Welsh steelworks...

John Osmond The year In the new and depressed economic climate, your company was able to maintain significant growth in its assets overseas... Results Ordinary stockholders' funds, based on valuations at 25th March 1974, show a marginal decrease of £776,000 to £115,805,000...

Section 332 of the Companies Act. This is the section which states that if, when a company is wound up, it appears that any one has been knowingly party to defrauding creditors, he shall be personally responsible for the debts of the company... Evidence of actual fraud. It is held by the better authorities that this would be the case if a company continued to trade and incur debts, when the directors knew that there was no reasonable prospect of the creditors being paid...

Windy City confident

Chicago is a thriving, exciting and windy city. The Loop is a jungle of huge buildings. Most of them seem to be banks of gigantic dimensions, products of Illinois State's one branch banking laws but the dominance of banks is offset on the skyline by the east headquarters of such assorted concerns as Playboy and Sears Roebuck, whose black tower is the tallest building in the world...

Views quite naturally differ on just what is going to happen to the economy. Most Chicago business people had grave doubts that the President would be able to coax the unions into restraining wage demands... The dispute among the bankers is clearly a secondary worry compared with concern about the economy, but this is not clear, clearly that somewhere in the future brighter days lie ahead.

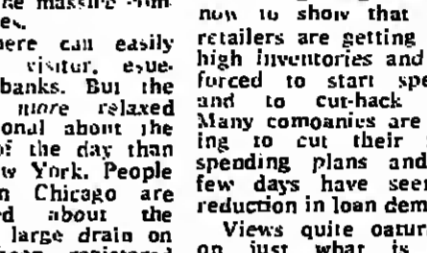
... investing only in prime locations reaps its real reward

Highlights from the Statement of Sir Richard Thompson, Bt., Chairman, Capital & Counties Property Company Limited

new turned up. The question at issue, therefore, is whether the directors or the Government incurred liability by letting the company continue to trade for another two weeks while searching for a new solution... Perhaps the last word could rest for the moment with the observation of the Commons Public Accounts Committee, which considered related matters in its 1971-72 session. It said "the Department should not be inhibited by a strained or unreasonable interpretation of Section 332 from lawfully using its powers to help a company to continue in business where public policy so requires."

Business Diary: The Baltic Seven • The Plessey £750

moving at the age, where in a whose result was Business Diary's members voted 5,808 in favour of their history...



Patricia Gibson yesterday: calm amid confusion.

department. Mrs Gibson earned more marks than any of the 250 entrants, and the pass rate for the examination which qualifies the holder for membership of the Institute of Qualified Private Secretaries, was only 40 per cent... Legal & General were complaining last night that they had not been told about yesterday's results until the day before...

Marked up The perils of instant news manufacture were made flesh yesterday when the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry announced the name of the candidate with the highest marks in the chamber's examinations for the Private Secretary's Diploma...

The Annual General Meeting will be held on 16th September at the Hyde Park Hotel. Copies of the Annual Report are available from the Secretary, St. Andrew's House, 40 Broadway, London S.W.1.

International growth The Group now has 44% of its assets overseas—in Europe, North America, Australia and S.E. Asia—and its management has been brought into line with its role as a major international group.

Finance Good progress has been made in converting much of our short-term debt into longer-term arrangements; and the proportion of our borrowings repayable in the short-term has been reduced from 53.7% to 36.5% of the total—altogether a more satisfactory position.

designs for better living Capital & Counties Property Company Limited

CCPC Capital & Counties Property Company Limited Designs for better living





MARKET REPORTS

Commodities

Sugar raised by £6 to £320

Once again the London daily SUGAR price has reached a fresh peak. Yesterday it was raised by a further £6 a long ton to £320. Futures opened very steady yesterday with good trade and speculative support touching off short-covering which was met mainly by profit-taking. After the opening call, sellers backed away and prices soon reached limit-up with switching interests providing the only resistance.

Spot Position of Sterling

Table with columns for currency pairs and rates. Includes entries for New York, Hong Kong, and other international locations.

Forward Levels

Table showing forward exchange rates for various currencies over different time periods (1 month, 3 months, 6 months).

Recent Issues

Table listing recent financial issues, including government bonds and corporate securities, with their respective yields and prices.

The Times Share Indices

Table showing share indices for various sectors and the overall market, including the FTSE 100 and other major indices.

Money Market Rates

Table detailing money market rates, including bank rates, Treasury bills, and other short-term financing costs.

Bank Base Rates

Table listing base rates for major banks such as Barclays, HSBC, and Citicorp, along with their respective deposit and loan rates.

Discount market aided by Bank. In the discount market yesterday the Bank of England gave large amount of help to offset a larger deficit balance brought forward primarily by heavy excess of Exchequer receipts over Government disbursements.

Foreign Exchange Dollar strong in quiet markets. The continued strength of the dollar caused all other currencies to retreat on foreign exchanges yesterday. But sterling became the main target, losing value against the Continentals as well as the United States unit.

VAUX BREWERIES Dividend—script option proposed on final dividend of 9.1 per cent. In half June 30 total profit, including investment income, up from £60,000 to £70,000. Turnover was £693,000 (£551,000).

SECRETARIAL OFFICE ADMINISTRATION. We are seeking an Administrator for our London Office at 100 Pall Mall, London SW1. The office accommodates two Head Office departments and is used extensively for meetings and conferences by directors and executives.

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Large table listing various authorized units, insurance policies, and offshore funds, including details on providers, investment types, and performance metrics.

AGENCY MANAGEMENT. Medium-sized Employment Agency Group outgrowing its management resources. (1) A Supervisor to control two of their West End branches.

PUBLISHERS PROGRESS CO-ORDINATOR. Required as Assistant to Executive Editor. Duties include co-ordinating flow of manuscripts, editing, and production.

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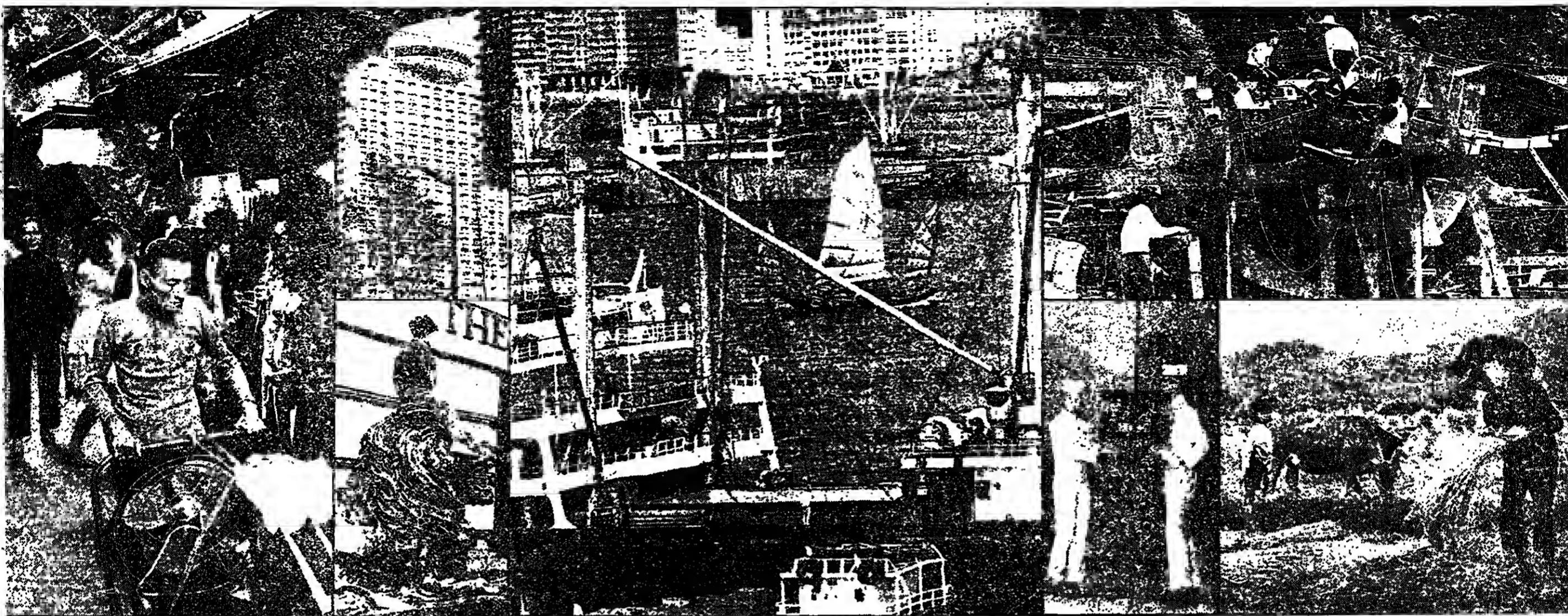
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a Special Report on investment and development

# Hongkong



## Money still pours in and profits boom while the future is uncertain

Mr Hadji-Ristic says that the colony's assured, others that will not long endure in a capitalistic enclave south coast of China. The answer and, for as this is so, money continue to pour in and boom. Confidence in the future measured by the

height of new buildings, in Hongkong it is rising: the eight-storey office blocks of the late 1950s are being torn down, to be replaced with buildings of 40 storeys or more. Most people in the colony believe that Peking is in no hurry to issue marching orders to its troops to take it over. Apparently, the official Chinese view is that the problem of Hongkong and the 400-year-old Portuguese enclave of Macao, just 40 miles across the water from the colony, should be solved when the time is ripe—that

is in the rather distant future. However vague this position, it is logical that China should not pronounce the death sentence. Many Europeans believe that when the lease of the New Territories falls due on July 1, 1997, the colony will cease to exist. Since the rest of Hongkong—some 10 per cent of the present land area, which two other treaties gave to Britain in perpetuity—would be untenable without the industry and airport located there. But the Chinese view is that none of the treaties with Britain over Hongkong have any

validity, and it is therefore just as logical to argue that China will not bat an eyelid when the lease falls due. Businessmen such as Mr Henry Keswick, chairman of Jardines, the richest company in the colony which first made its name selling opium to the Chinese, tend to believe that Hongkong will endure as a colony into the next century. "That 23 years thing is irrelevant", he asserted from the upulence of a forty-second storey suite in the Connaught Centre, one of the largest buildings in Asia. "I just don't think it is in any-

one's interest to change the situation." There are convincing reasons for such a view. Hongkong is important to China as it is providing it with half its foreign exchange. Much of this comes from the sale of such commodities as vegetables and consumer products that could not be sold elsewhere. The money goes to buy essential capital goods from the West. And while China is gradually expanding trade with other countries, it will be a long time before there is any decline in the importance of the colony as a major source of foreign exchange.


Hongkong continues to serve China in other useful ways. It provides a base from which to conduct all manner of business, from remitting money from overseas Chinese to their relatives in China to meeting foreign journalists en route for Peking. It provides a window on the world, admittedly a less and less important function since the establishment of diplomatic relations with most major countries over the past few years. The colony also serves as something of a safety valve. Some of the disillusioned and discontented in China can find their way to the colony, either legally or illegally. This function was well underlined late last year when some thousands of overseas Chinese, many of whom arrived from Indonesia after an attempted communist coup in 1965, passed into Hongkong, largely because they could not adapt to life in China. Almost half Hongkong's 4,200,000 people are refugees from China. It would be more than a gamble for the Chinese to take these children of capitalism under its wing.

Hongkong businessmen also take hope from the fact that China takes a long-term view of everything. It plans its objectives in terms of decades or centuries, rather than years. Recently, new factors have emerged that have increased confidence in the security of the colony. Apart from the rapprochement between Peking and the West, making a Chinese takeover of international business interests in Hongkong less likely, Sino-British relations have never been better, largely because of Britain's change of policy on the Taiwan question. As a result, relations between Hongkong and Peking appear warm and are officially described as friendly and effective. China already provides the colony with much of the essentials of life, but during the energy crisis it came to the colony's aid with oil and has now bought a site in the colony to enable it to store petroleum which it will be selling to the colony on a regular basis.

The energy crisis upset the economics of producing water by desalination, making this almost four times as expensive as the price Peking charges for the 50 million gallons it sells in the colony—with the result that China has approached to help with more. Although considerable practical difficulties would have to be overcome, China is considering the request. Additional indicators to the healthy state of relations can be seen from two recent events. Late last year China agreed to limit the flow of immigrants when it reached six times the normal daily

figure threatening to jeopardize the colony's housing and social welfare programmes. MacLehose has a reforming governor who, in the opinion of Mr P. B. Harris, the university's professor of politics, carries the "image of a mao interested in the mass of the people rather than the garden party syndrome". These events have given a considerable boost to confidence in Hongkong. The only apparent doubts are over the health of Chou En-lai, the Chinese Premier, acknowledged as a pragmatist and moderating influence. Hongkong's domestic scene is quiet. Its people, even its students, are traditionally apolitical, and in Sir Murray MacLehose it has a reforming governor who, in the opinion of Mr P. B. Harris, the university's professor of politics, carries the "image of a mao interested in the mass of the people rather than the garden party syndrome". These policies, which are discussed in detail elsewhere in this report, have generally met with approval. Long-term planning, together with such construction programmes as the underground railway which could continue for a decade or more, has given most people the assurance that the Government believes the colony has more than a short-term future. There are also efforts to make the Government, which according to conventional wisdom cannot be democratically elected, more responsive to public opinion. So-called Green Papers have been issued before important policy decisions, so that there is an opportunity for debate and final decisions can take account of public opinion. Hundreds of committees have been organized to feed back public opinion to the Government. continued on next page

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Area (sq miles)		Population
Hong Kong Island	400	4,159,900*
New Territories	28	386,153†
Lantau	4	2,184,853†
Other Territories	366	665,701†
Total	778	7,996,617†

Year	Population (1971 census)
1970	7,996,617
1971	8,111,000
1972	8,226,000
1973	8,341,000

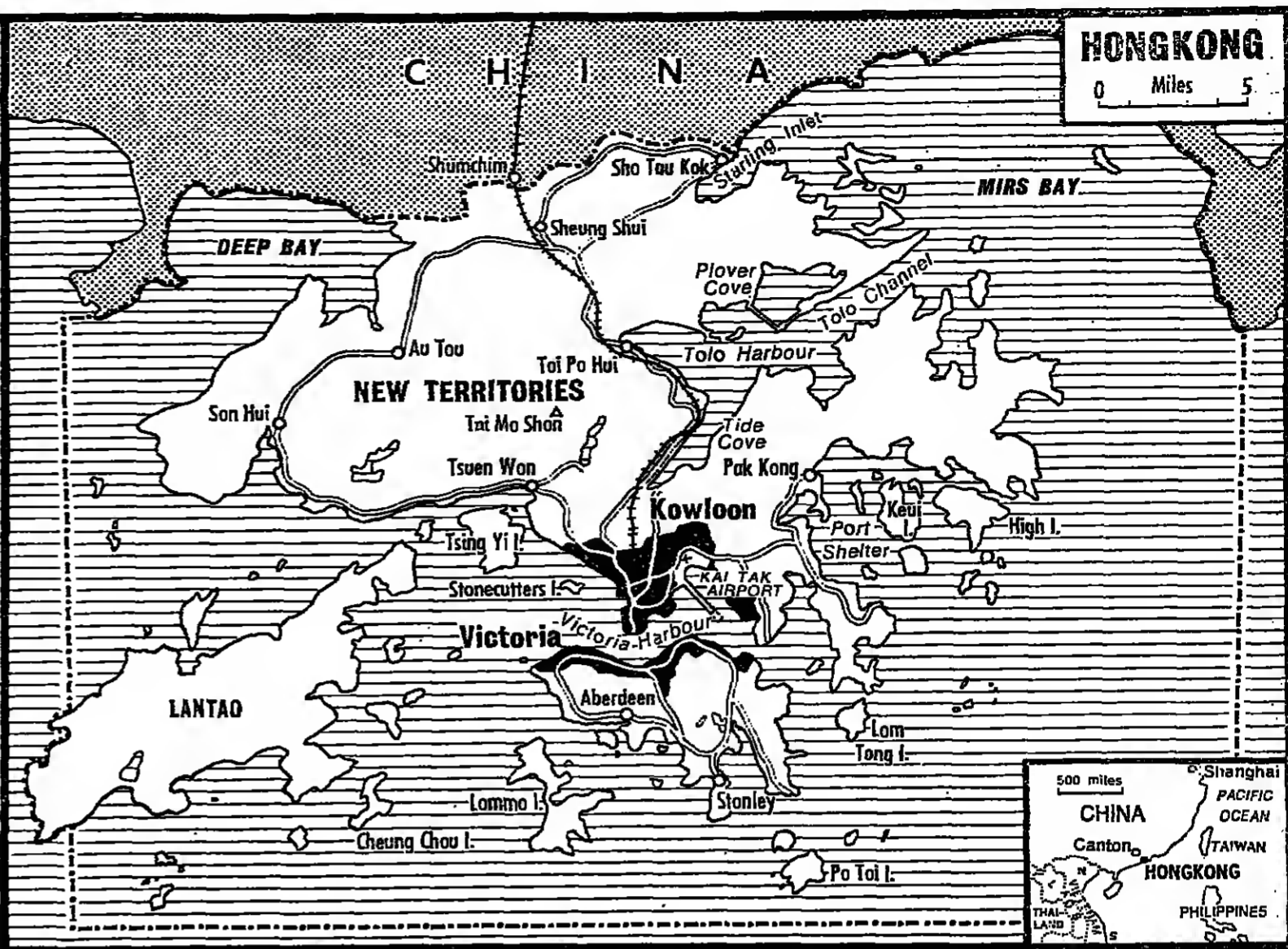
  

Year	1970	1971	1972	1973
Electricity production (million kWh)	4,451	4,891	5,412	6,011
Yarn (million lb)	327	308	254	296
Man-made fibre yarn (million lb)	35	44	63	75
Cotton piece goods (million sq yd)	685	671	544	597
Man-made fibre (million sq yd)	82	100	138	139
Textile completions (1000 metric tons)	430	512	408	441
Ship completions (1000)	517	881	1,252	1,139
Ship arrivals (1000)	927	907	1,082	1,292

Imports 1973			
By product	\$HKm	Per cent	Per cent change 1972/73
Manufactures	13,302	46	+35
Food, beverages and tobacco	5,493	19	+32
Machinery and vehicles	4,825	17	+28
Chemicals	2,204	8	+35
Raw materials	2,101	7	+48
Fuels	791	3	+18
Animal and vegetable oils	154	1	+18
Other	55	—	+20
<b>Total</b>	<b>29,005</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>+33</b>

Exports 1973			
By product	\$HKm	Per cent	Per cent change 1972/73
Domestic exports	18,474	75	+28
Reexports	10,525	25	+57
<b>Total</b>	<b>28,999</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>+34</b>



## Policies change when low production costs become investors' main concern

**Special respondent**

Irrelevant. What is important is that the scramble is now on in earnest to relocate industrial enterprises—whether they involve Hong Kong or Asian cash or capital from elsewhere—in places where production overheads can be kept as low as possible. There is no longer room for luxuries.

The trend has created many uncertainties in the effort to determine whether Hong Kong is suitable for the establishment of a new foreign manufacturing enterprise. Careful evaluations are necessary before making a choice between, say, Hong Kong, Singapore, Taiwan and South Korea. The trend has been stimulated in the past two years or so by shortages of raw materials and steep inflationary price rises.

Nor has the trend been confined to the manufacturing sector. A major new hotel project was deferred recently because of soaring construction costs in the British colony. The electronics industry, however, provides a good example. After recording impressive growth in the latter half of the 1960s Hong Kong has clearly become too costly for some electronics manufacturers, in spite of the investment incentives the colony has to offer.

But for others, perhaps more solidly established, Hong Kong's advantages of a low tax base (15 per cent), free port status, absence of exchange controls, an increasingly skilful but still reasonably-priced labour force, a streamlined industrial finance infrastructure and, for the most part, minimal official interference, still hold good.

One such manufacturer is the large American-based electronics concern, Oak Industries, which at a time when a good many companies in the business have had difficulty in withstanding the

long-established policy of minimal interference in private business. With the jobs of 100,000 workers in the plastics industry jeopardized by excessive reexports of plastics raw materials, which were becoming increasingly expensive and increasingly scarce, the Government reluctantly accepted that there was a need for trade controls and re-export quotas until the supply position returned to normal.

Restrictions were imposed covering 55 items of plastics raw materials to curb the rapidly growing reexport trade in such lines as polystyrene and pvc, which was running as high as 10 per cent of total plastics raw materials imports.

But even the most stringent reexport controls were unable to cope with the root of the problem—the raw materials shortages which had been plaguing Hong-

kong industrialists for a considerable time before the Government's quota move was made. And it was growing pressure from worried manufacturers that in the past two years or so has led the Government to re-examine carefully its basic industrial land policy.

The Government's policy for more than 130 years has been to auction industrial lots to the highest bidder. Until the start of the 1970s industrialists, both foreign and local, could generally afford to buy land to set up factories in single-floor premises or low-level buildings. As the initial momentum, however, industrial land prices soared as high as \$HK100 a sq ft, with the demand for land by property developers conflicting with that of industrial interests.

Hongkong quickly reached a point where any major in-

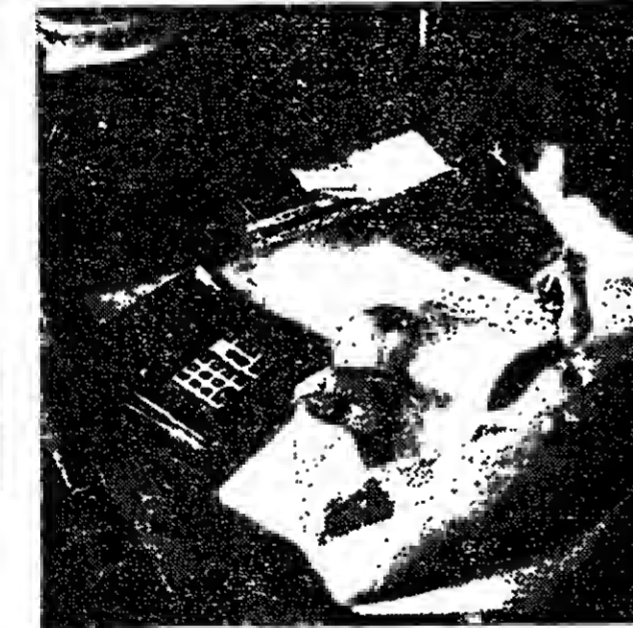
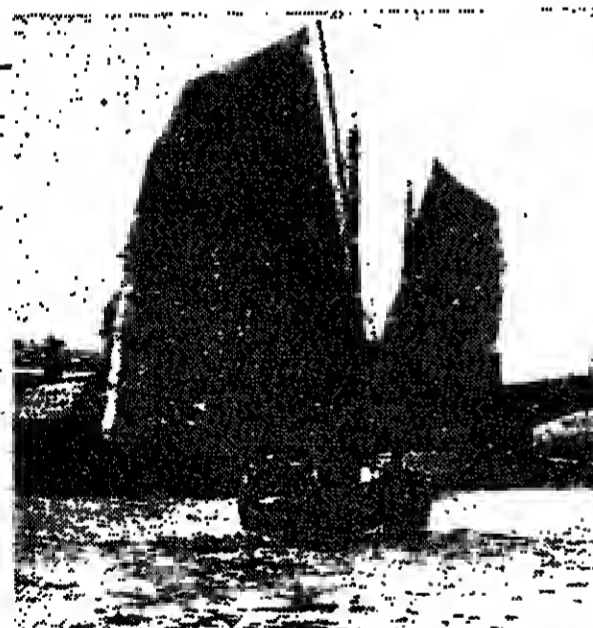
dustrial enterprises which required large land areas and which could not function in high-rise buildings found it almost impossible to operate. The Government's answer was to make land available on "favourable terms" to new capital-intensive, high-technology industries that would help to broaden Hong Kong's industrial base and at the same time provide considerable economic benefits to the colony.

In line with the new policy, tracts of land in previously unutilized areas of the colony have been earmarked for industrial development. Tsing Yi island, Lamma island, Lantau island and the Castle Peak District of the New Territories, now fall into the Government's industrial calculations. However, the Government is not handing out parcels of land to anyone who cares to ask for them. Proposals are carefully vetted before industrial sites are made available.

The first foreign manufacturer to take advantage of the Government's new industrial land policy was Outboard Marine of the United States, the makers of Johnson and Evinrude outboard motors.

Another major Tsing Yi development under the new industrial land policy involves the giant American multinational, The Dow Chemical Company, which is building a polystyrene manufacturing plant there, due to begin production late next year.

Another possible project is one involving between \$HK400m and \$HK500m being spent on the construction of a major polyester manufacturing complex at Castle Peak. This proposal, from light manufacturing are fading as Hongkong steps cautiously into heavy industry.



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Children learning washroom discipline at a demonstration nursery that is unusual in South-east Asia because combines child care with the training of nursery workers.

## Big official housing effort may still fall short

by Jonathan Unger

Hongkong has never been famous for its generosity to the young, the poor or the infirm. It has built its reputation instead on the last firm bastion of the laissez faire business ethic, where profits are king and the government stands back in respect.

This old-fashioned philosophy has attracted a rush of modern investments. And today down-town Victoria and Kowloon possess the electric excitement and bustle befitting an industrial and financial boomtown, with new skyscrapers shooting up along the waterfront atop the world's most expensive building sites.

Nevertheless, ample problems continue to dwell in the crowded backstreets of the city's older districts and in the tightly packed blue-collar multi-storey flats on the city's outskirts which house an ever increasing proportion of the labour force. The hard-working Cantonese Hongkongers, who for up to 70 exhausting hours each week man the colony's textile machines to sew together America's underwear and meticulously assemble Japan's transistors, have benefited from the boom—but not as yet by much.

The authorities have begun to respond to their needs by being accustomed to neglectful laissez faire, the administration still remains rather timid in its expenditures.

In one social service endeavour, however, the colonial government has acted for some time with great energy and determination: housing. Since 1953 it has become the non-profit-making landlord to 1,600,000 residents, and a crash programme was announced in 1972 to construct further multi-storey housing for 1,500,000 people during the next decade.

The Government's action was desperately necessary. The Crown colony's population has expanded enormously since the Second World War, from 600,000 in 1945 to 4,200,000 this year, and there simply have not been enough roofs to go round. Even today more than 250,000 poor crowd into tin-and-tar huts jerry-built on the mountainsides or on the roofs of downtown tenements.

The worst off, though, are the hundreds of thousands of workers who live inside these tenements. Several large families often share one small, dank, airless and ill-smelling cubicle, with narrow plank beds squeezed together three and four layers high.

The housing crisis has been biting these long-suffering people hard. Because of the severe shortage of accommodation, tenement rents shot up 130 per cent between 1970 and 1973. The rents of small flats doubled and those of middle-class flats tripled. In mid-1973 the Government finally had to break with its usual hands-off policy by clamping on rent controls. But it has succeeded only in reiniting in the rent rises from a run-away gallop to an uncomfortable uphill center.

Because the ambitious public-housing programme will help ease the housing crisis, it possesses the full support of Hongkong's bartered-rent-payers. The only fears are that the programme, massive though it is, may not be enough. The colony's high birth-rate, after declining for a number of years, is on the rise again. The population expanded in excess of

100,000 in 1973, and if that rate continues, the building of new public housing will not keep far ahead of the housing shortages.

Concerned with quantity, not quality, and wanting to keep its spending down, the colonial administration has skimped on the amenities and living-space it offers its tenants. The first housing estates of the 1950s did not even supply electricity to the rooms. In some of the estates, only one lavatory is provided for every 35 families.

Moreover, the accommodations are painfully cramped. Until 1969, the official public-housing plans allocated only 24 sq ft to each adult family member—about the space of a single bed—and only half that for each child under 10: in short one small concrete room per family. Only the latest housing, the Smart View, officially grant 35 sq ft per person, which is what the World Health Organization has decreed to be the absolute minimum permissible for human habitation.

The space problems at the estates are compounded by the light industrial activity that somehow coexists in many of the crowded rooms. A fair number of the poorer families engage in piece-work at home to supplement their incomes. With the housing shortages and escalating rents the inevitable has happened: impoverished families sometimes sublet a corner of their room to another family unit as many as dozens persons, not the five stipulated in the regulations, are packed into a single room.

The chairman of the government's Resettlement Committee calculated two years ago that as many as 365,000 people at the estates were squeezed into less than 24 sq ft per person—and other estimates go considerably higher.

The estates now being planned will provide somewhat improved conditions, and there are plans to relieve the crowding at the old and primitive Mark 1 and 2 estates which pack up more than 540,000 uncomfortable inhabitants.

Because the city of Hongkong is fast running out of land suitable for siting new housing and new industrial plants, the massive housing projects under way are to be sited in the new mainland New Territories, which are separated from crowded Kowloon by a wall of mountains. In these isolated districts, the Government, in order to attract new industries, is entirely abandoning its normal reticence toward planning and is diligently at work designing giant new industrial estates. Alongside these, large blue-collar cities are going up to accommodate the new industries' manpower needs.

The earliest of these New Territories sites is Tsuen Wan, formerly a fishing village but now the first sizable urban centre to break away from the magnet of Hongkong harbour. Since the late 1950s it has become a bustling concrete city of more than 400,000, with industrial estates and additional housing for another 114,000 under construction immediately to the north.

The adjacent island of Tsing Yi this past year was attached to Tsuen Wan new town by a new bridge, and on the island's shores a deep-water sea-port, substantial sites for heavy industry, and housing for yet another 158,000 workers and their families are being hurried along.

The Tsuen Wan complex is not the only major project on the books. Castle Peak (Tseou Muoi), the new industrial and with the children left alone, the traditionally strong Chinese family has begun to break down. Juvenile delinquency is rapidly on the rise, and rape—almost unknown to Hongkong not so long ago—has also recently emerged at the estates as a serious problem. The incidence of violent crimes in the city has more than tripled since 1969, and Hongkong has joined the ever growing list of metropolises where drug-muggings are commonplace.

Eighty per cent of all primary school graduates go to secondary school, but less than half of these received government assistance towards their fees, only the authorities insisted that a decade from they will provide free education for all children under the age of 14, but the Government simultaneously cleared that even by then there will be free nurseries for only 40 per cent of the children under the ages of 14 and 15.

When children are at school they frequently go working full time in factories instead. It is not for children under 14 employed in Hongkong industrial enterprises, but Government announced May that more than 30 children between the ages 12 and 14 are none the less at work at such jobs: a nine to twelve day for about 80 percent of still young children are to be seen at tiny balconies or helping at roadside stalls. continued on facing

### Tenement dwellers are worst off

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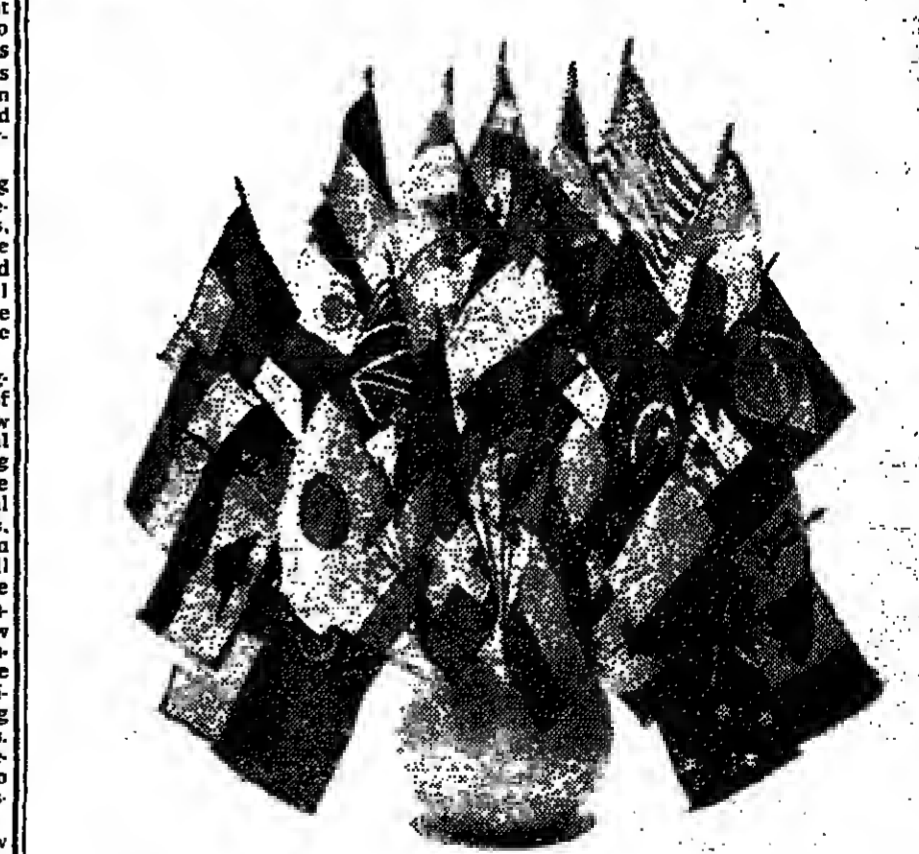
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Left: textiles and electronic goods for the markets of Britain and elsewhere provide employment for many of Hongkong's citizens. Right: a low cost housing estate at Shek Kip Mei.

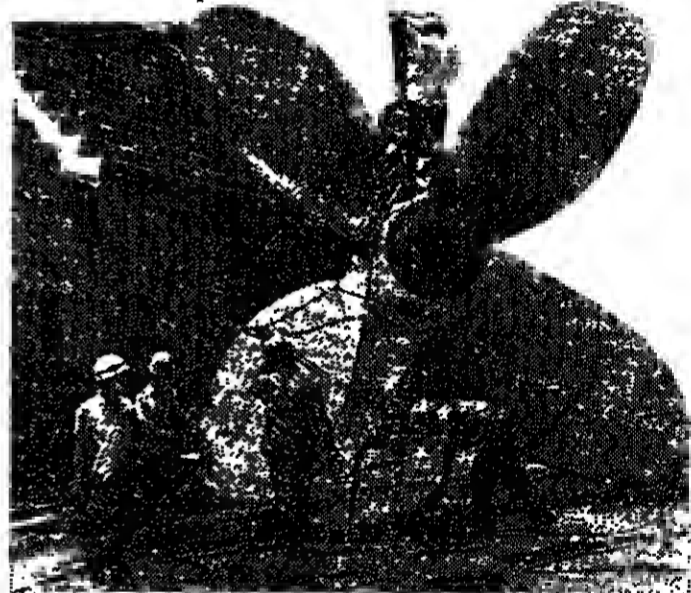
# The Swire Group

## a quiet power behind Hong Kong growth

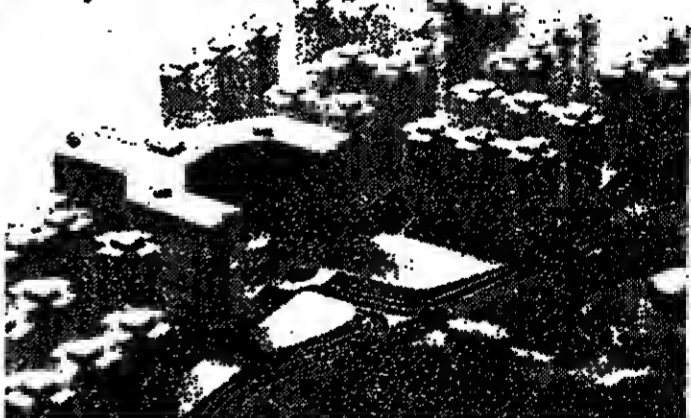
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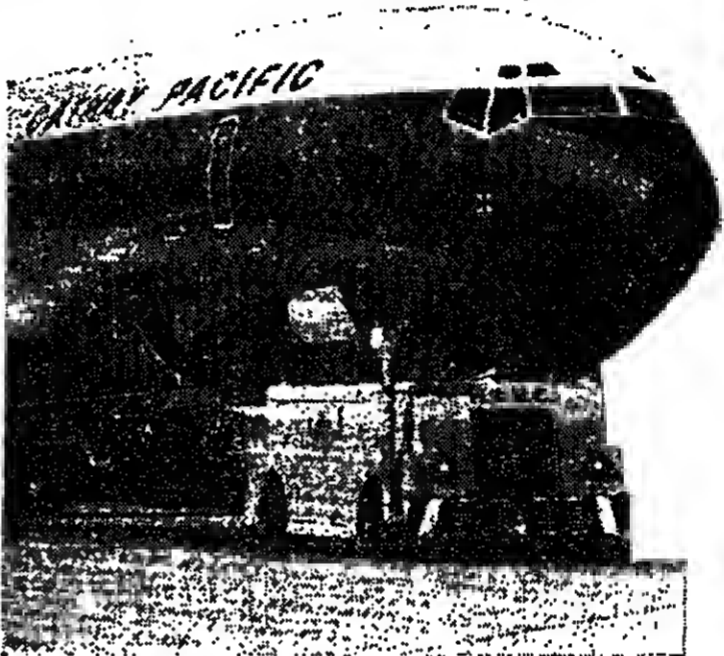
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The Swire Group operates one of Hong Kong's largest computer installations. It provides sophisticated data processing, accounting and management techniques for the Group and outside companies.



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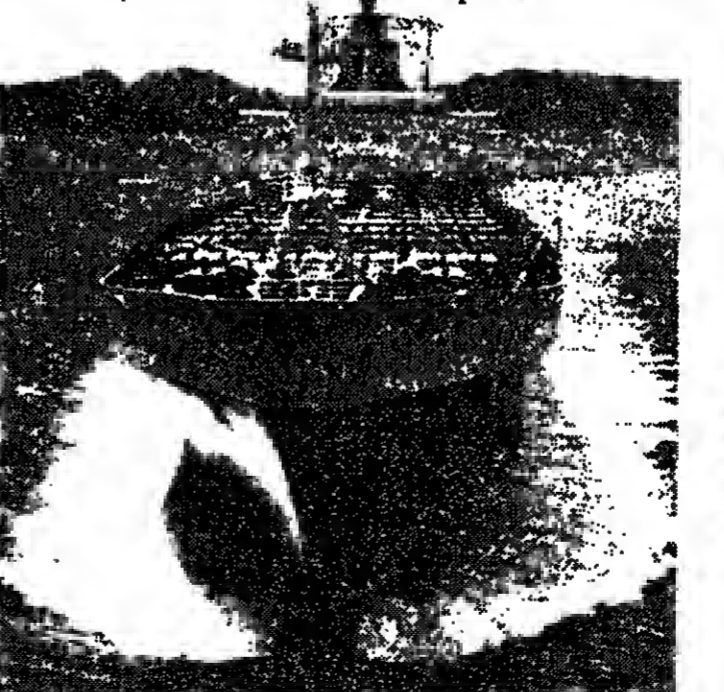


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# The Swire Group

probably good, but this doctor-starved city ironically contains many China-trained physicians who, unable legally to practise, have been obliged to settle for jobs as clerks and the like. Hongkong has been com- pletely successful in eliminating the many diseases that usually infest tropical countries. It remains troubled by only a single epidemic one that is sweeping the globe—hard drugs. And nowhere among the world's great cities is the addiction rate higher: almost 5 per cent of the total population is hooked on heavy drugs, one indication of the social dislocations wrought by Hongkong's style of industrial development.

Heroin is all too readily available, for the police have been embarrassingly lax in prosecuting the drug-traffickers. From 1971 to the end of 1973 only a single case was brought to court involving the Crown colony's vast illegal imports of the drugs. Hongkong has been far more gifted at making money than in giving it away to the needy. Indeed, the creed of the survival-of-the-fittest ruled the day until 1971, when the colonial administration began the city's first public assistance programme. But the programme has not yet become much more than a token. An unmarried recipient receives less than £3 a week in a city as expensive as London. . . . Anyone between the ages of 15 and 55 who is physically capable of work is ineligible.

Those who complain of infirmities may receive up to £4 a week, but they must be over 75 to apply. The rules for help are so stringent that not many families have used the scheme.

If present economic trends continue, an increasing number of families will need whatever help they can get. The living standards of most Hongkongers has recently been declining precipitously. They are caught bewilderingly between the soaring costs of imported goods and foodstuffs on the one hand and, on the other, a transfer of wealth within the colony that decidedly favours property-owners.

The latest available economic statistics, for March-September, 1973, tell a chilling tale. During those six months, the living standards of wage earners dropped 8.2 per cent—before the oil crisis and in the midst of Hongkong's economic boom.

Yet the Government has not yet moved to help out in these difficulties through increased social expenditures. Two problems stand in the way: first, the colonial administration still insists that its most financially sound course is to take in more in taxes each year than it spends on Hongkong's welfare. It is perhaps the only government outside the oil-brenched Middle East that regularly returns a tidy profit, for the budget has shown a surplus every year except three since the Second World War. During the past decade alone, the Crown colony has transferred to London many hundreds of millions of pounds of unexpected tax revenues.

This policy shows no signs of changing. When Mr David Jordan, who was then Financial Secretary, discovered in the spring that Hongkong might face a small deficit, he cut back on the social service programmes and raised taxes on cigarettes and alcohol rather than disturb the vast sums that are stored in British banks. In May he applauded his own efforts at "cutting back expenditures on less-urgent items and saving the reserves for a really rainy day".

The second remarkable aspect of how Hongkong fiscal policy stands in the way of increased social service expenditures is the unusually narrow tax base. Taxes on corporate profits are never allowed to exceed 15 per cent. The tax on salaries is similarly limited to a maximum of 15 per cent, and those fortunate enough to hold investments need pay no taxes on their dividends.

The idea, ostensibly, is to attract and hold foreign investors, and to a limited degree this policy works. But the main effect has been to permit the giant Hongkong-based corporations like Jardine Matheson and the local Chinese businessmen to retain whatever they can secure from Hongkong.

As long as the Foreign Office continues to ship Hongkong's tax money home to Britain and as long as the colony's tax structure remains regressive, the people cannot pin their hopes on any marked improvements in education, health, housing or public welfare.

## evolution in technical education

Sha Wan in 1976 and Sao Po Kong in 1977. Under a broad development plan for the creation of industrial satellites in New Territories, three more technical institutes are being planned to service directly these industry centres.

Under the direction of the Labour Department, a controlled apprenticeship programme is receiving a great deal of attention, with apprentices being given on-the-job training four and five days a week and allowed to attend higher level technical courses one day to master theory and more esoteric skills.

Hongkong's technical college has been renamed the Hongkong Polytechnic and greatly expanded. The polytechnic will provide higher level skills to meet rising demands for more advanced workers at technician level.

Technical training in academic secondary schools is in increase from nine to 15 schools. Thus the colony is advancing along a broad front to create its "revolution" and provide industry with a much broader range of vitally-needed skills, from apprentices to craftsmen to technicians to technicians to university-trained engineers and managerial talents.

Mr D. D. Waters, Assistant Director for Technical Education, said recently: "There is some breakthrough in attitudes of the Chinese, especially among younger, more westernised students. The Governor, Sir Murray MacLehose, has been very important in this: he has backed the programme as being vital for the colony."

Mr Kingwell warned a seminar of 24 new technical teachers: "I think it would be realistic to assume that technical education has advanced in Hongkong out of necessity and very little, if at all, because of the esteem in which technical education is held either in the minds of the students,

and more advanced technological techniques. In a real sense, Hongkong has priced itself out of the cheap labour market by its very success.

Industrialists have complained bitterly that the colony was slow in getting a solid programme of technical education off the ground. They have variously accused the colony of "procrastination, dilatoriness, obstructionism and sheer indifference".

While such may have been true in the past the Government's strong moves now to correct the situation are winning approval. In spite of a stringent financial situation this year which has led to delays in many socially important projects, Mr Waters said the technical education programme is continuing its pace of development. The new technical institutes alone will cost \$500m.

Additional teachers are being recruited for the Labour and Education Departments. Because of language difficulties instructors are being recruited from factory floors and given special training. Some are sent abroad to learn advanced technical skills, easier than attempting to teach an expatriate the Chinese language.

At present Chinese is the language of instruction at the lower crafts levels and English the medium at the secondary and college levels.

Instructional techniques will be among the most modern in the world with substantial use of actual machinery and equipment, heavy emphasis on visual aids and newer instructional methods such as micro-teaching and team teaching.

Hongkong is becoming an industrial community, a fact which means abrupt changes for many of its citizens who were refugees from the rural communes of China and whose children have grown up in a commercial environment where the abacus was more important than a spanner.

To compete now, Hongkong must attract industries requiring higher labour skills



# Shipping feels the pinch from rise in world oil prices

by a Special Correspondent

Because Hongkong is so vulnerable to outside influences, its commerce and industry have been in a state of semi-moratorium for the past nine months. Shipping has not been immune from the squeeze, but the ramifications of the oil crisis, shortages of raw materials and rampant inflation are international problems.

The most direct local effects of the massive rises in the posted price of crude oil have been further increases in shipping freight rates (which have been rising for some years), the imposition of bunker surcharges by shipping lines servicing the colony and reductions in the speed of ships to conserve fuel oil. Even so, increased freight rates, bunker surcharges and slightly longer shipping times apply just as much to importers and exporters as to those competing with the colony, such as Singapore, Taiwan and South Korea.

Manufacturers and importers in Hongkong are not, therefore, losing any competitive edge they may have had as a direct result of the soaring cost of fuel oil in the shipping industry. The danger of oil supplies to Hongkong drying up appears to be diminishing, especially since the recent arrival of China's first oil shipment in the colony.

There has, however, been some sensitivity overseas affecting demand for Hongkong's less essential exports, largely as a result of tight conditions in the colony's markets and rising shipping freight rates.

The impact of the world economic crisis has, however, been responsible for a significant recession on the part of the colony's shipowners. Principal among these is Mr Y. K. Pan, governing director of the massive tanker charter concern, World-Wide (Shipping) which, backed by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, has become known for its huge orders for supertankers, mainly from Japanese shipyards.

## Temporary halt to expansion

Mr Pao recently disclosed that his organization, which has 10 ships (most of which are large oil tankers) in the water and a further 50 at various stages of construction or on order (the last of these is expected to be launched early in 1976), had called a temporary halt to the expansion programme that in the past few years has thrust World-Wide in the fore among the world's ship-owning giants.

There is little doubt that this is worrying the Japanese shipbuilding industry, already beset by burgeoning raw materials and labour costs. In recent years, at least, it has been World-Wide's massive orders for new ships that have provided its operating base.

Mr Pan, whose organization is booked for the next two years, has said that the demand for tanker tonnage had, nevertheless, undergone a full reversal in the past 12 months with the sudden global drop in the consumption of oil.

His company's move had been made although he felt that demand for tanker tonnage would begin to pick up again within the next 12 months.

Mr Pao is also vitally concerned with the forthcoming reopening of the Suez Canal, which is allied to the outcome of the October Arab-Israeli conflict and oil crisis. He said, however, that he expected no marked impact on the pattern of World-Wide's business for at least five years, assuming the canal was enlarged fairly soon. His reasoning, which would apply to other operators of large tankers, is sound enough.

He said the Suez Canal was restricted to ships of 60,000 tons or less, and that the major ports of western Europe and the east coast of the United States had long since geared themselves to handling loads of crude oil arriving in tankers of between 200,000 and 300,000 tons.

Tankers small enough to use Suez would be more or less confined to secondary ports, and the bulk of crude shipments from the Middle East would continue to go by the Cape of Good Hope. He said that with the high cost of insurance through Suez, canal tolls, and the efficiency of moving oil in supertankers, the price per ton for shipments of crude around

South Africa would be about the same. The reopening of Suez, however, should be of benefit to most general-cargo shipping lines which, while having gained from the swing towards containerization, have been unable to achieve the kind of cost efficiencies possible from using giant oil tankers. Hongkong, as a vital link in the container shipping route that runs from Yokohama to Kobe, Hongkong, Singapore and on in Europe, may see freight rate price pressures easing significantly.

Both the tanker and dry-cargo freight markets, however, are depressed. It could be that the state of the industry, coupled with other factors such as the advent of a Labour Government in Britain, has been responsible for the slow progress being made on the question of Hongkong establishing its own shipping registry, first mooted by Mr Pao in 1972.

## Saving time, effort and expense

Local shipping magnates, including Mr C. Y. Tung of Orient Overseas Line, argue that an Asian haven along the lines of Panama or Liberia would save the time, effort and expense involved wandering round far-flung parts of the globe to register their vessels. Hongkong's tax advantages also enter into the argument.

Although the Hongkong shipping barons now control considerably more than 20 million dead weight tons in shipping (reputedly climbing towards 30 per cent of the world's surface transport system), they are in no position to dictate terms to Bri-

tain which, given Hongkong's colonial status, must have the final say.

Britain has never been a country to demonstrate a great degree of leeway in its shipping codes and requirements, and has imposed a number of its own rules over and above international ones. So it has been hesitant about the proposal. Discussions have centred on shipbuilding standards and crewing requirements: the latter being bound to make a Labour Government more jumpy than a Conservative one.

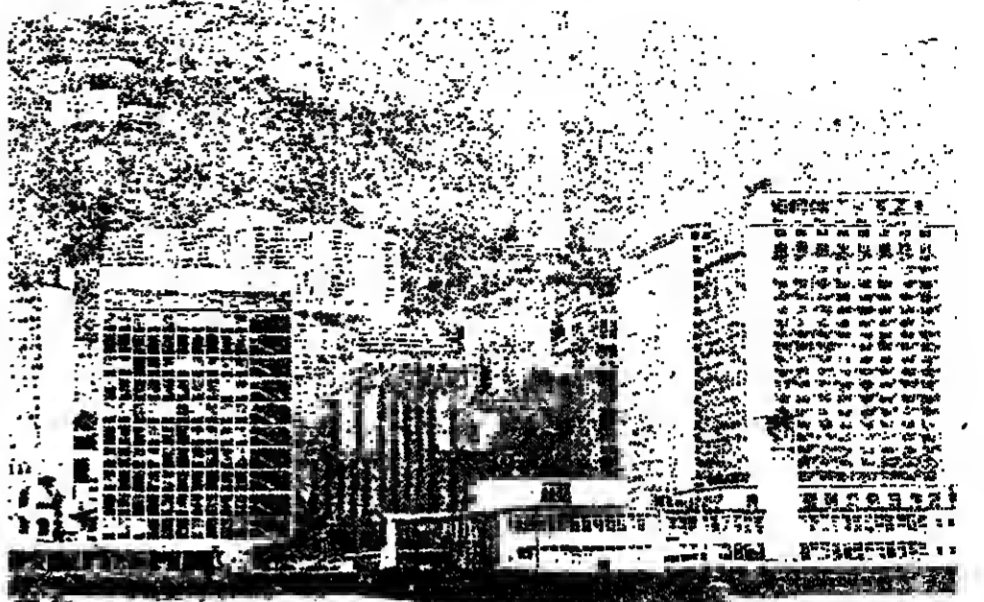
Meanwhile, containerization has captured the limelight in the continuing development of Hongkong as a port. Third-generation container ships are now regular callers at the modern berths of the colony's Kwai Chung container terminal, which is supplemented by several smaller container handling facilities.

The transition from conventional shipping to containerization in Hongkong has been a smooth one, despite the speed of the change. In 1972, 142,000 containers were handled in Hongkong. As berths at Kwai Chung came on stream in 1973, with more and more third-generation container ships calling at the colony, the number of container ships handled this year could be nearly a million.

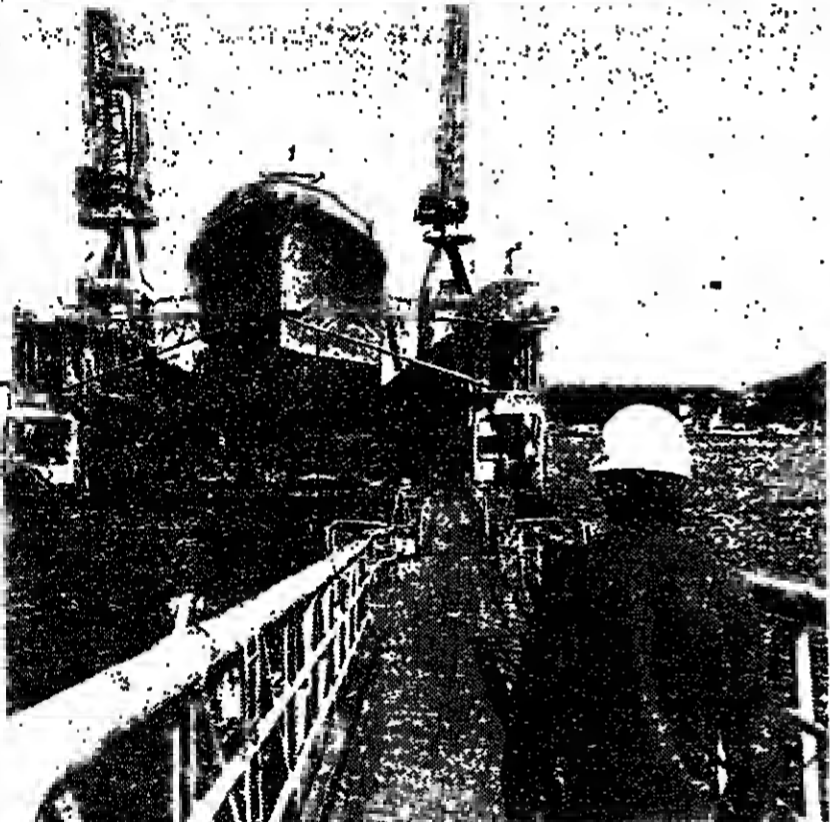
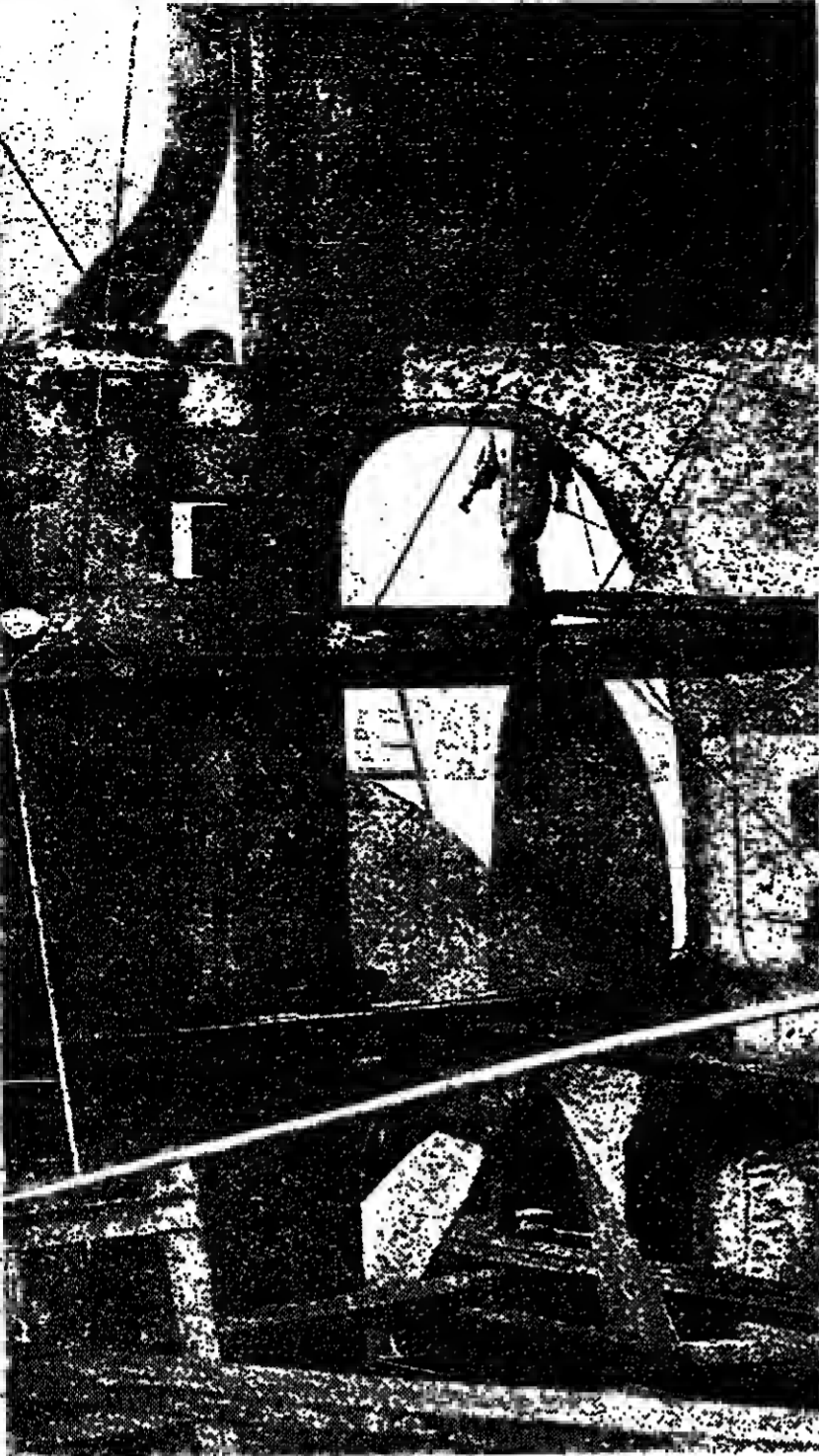
Hongkong can already count more than half the sea cargo movements in containers. The colony's manufacturers were quick to see the advantages of containerization, despite strident protests against soaring freight rates, and the days of conventional dry-cargo freight ton to discrete terms to Bri-



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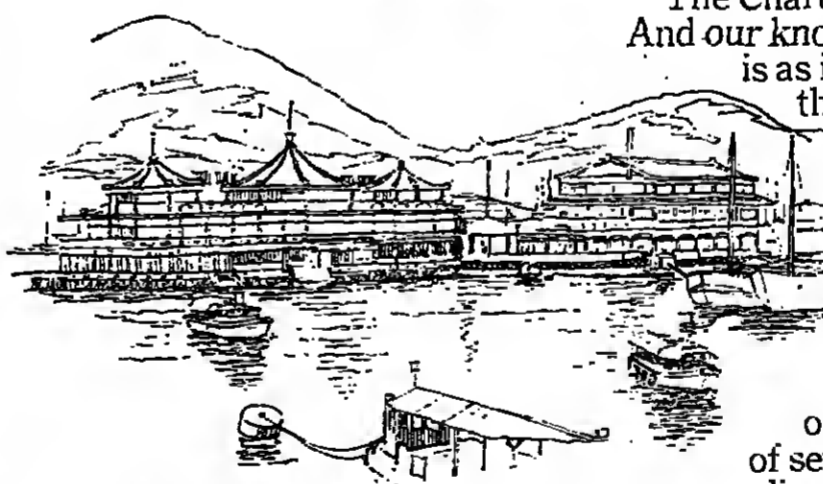
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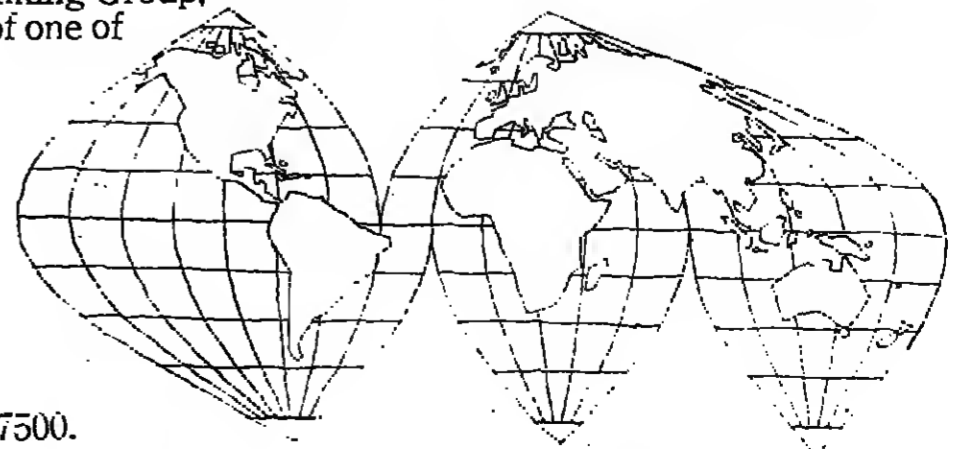
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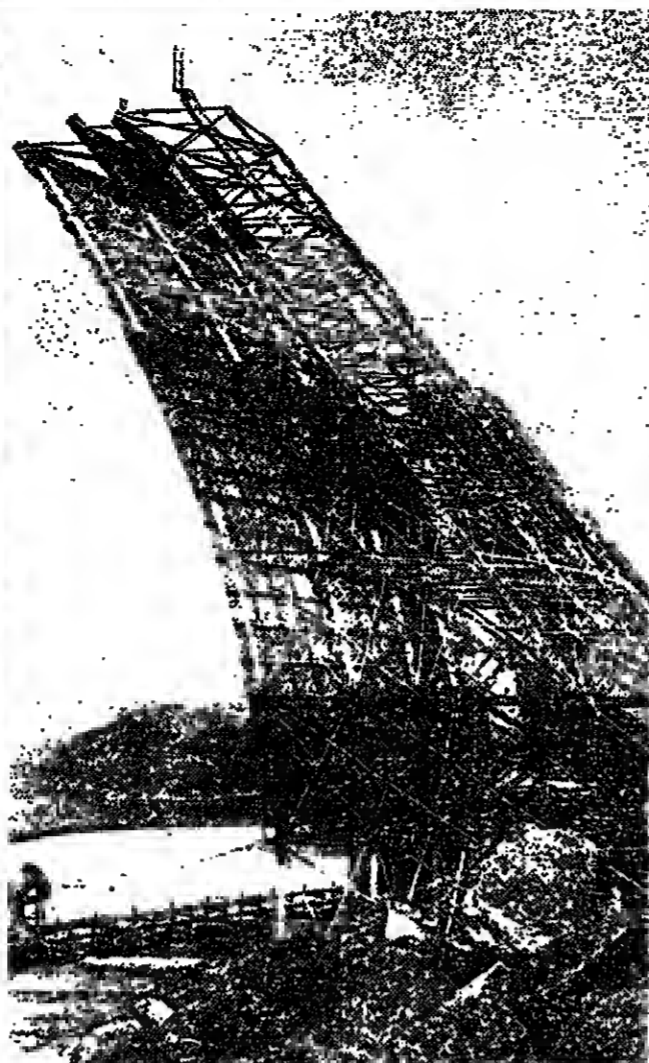
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Low: closed-circuit television control for the cross-harbour tunnel at Hongkong (left), and the tropo-scatter aerials at Cape D'Aguiar which cover 96 communication channels to Taiwan.

### Trade routes to prosperity still beckon

**Strauss** of course there are no statistics on the subject as yet, but one audio engineer at Hongkong University claims that the colony is one of the most deafening cities in the world. A peculiar mixture of construction, aircraft and traffic noises puts the soft-spoken man at a disadvantage.

The Government recognizes the problem and has said it will do something about it. But more than likely several years may pass before comprehensive noise reduction legislation is drafted.

Once the sound barrier has been passed, the next barrier to communication is understanding. Hongkong offers an advantage here. Most residents with whom a foreign businessman will deal speak English. The standard, while not as high as in Manila or Singapore, is distinctly better than in Tokyo or Bangkok.

The problems faced by telecommunications in Hongkong are uniquely Asian problems, and generally the colony solves them better than do many Asian cities. Take telephone service, for example. There was a waiting list at the beginning of this year of 22,000 persons; some had been waiting up to three years for their telephones.

But the reason for the backlog, which a Government committee criticized most strongly, is that there is an extraordinarily high demand for telephones. By the end of this year there will be more than a million telephones installed in the 4,200,000 population colony. In some ways Hongkong is still a village. Most con-

versations are gossipy and long, putting a burden on telephone circuits. Callers frequently find that a trunk line to an entire area is tied up.

But the verbosity of Hongkong residents does not explain the difficulty of obtaining telecommunication services. The reason for this is simply a dispute between the international communication company, Cable and Wireless, and the Hongkong Telephone Co. A settlement over rate apportionment was reached in January and the telex backlog of 533 reduced to 300 in July.

Cable and Wireless has been granted monopoly over all telecommunications between Hongkong and the outside world. At the end of March it had 347 telephones and 798 telegraph circuits and in April a 300 circuit capacity coaxial cable was opened, improving the links between Hongkong and Canton.

It is now possible to make telephone calls from the colony to any point in China. The company has hopes, still far from the negotiation stage, to lay a direct cable to Shanghai and establish a Hongkong-Hanoi-Vientiane microwave link.

Cable and Wireless's efficiency is generally rated good. Last year, however, poor labour relations led to a strike limiting service for more than a month. During the interim many firms sent messengers to Macao to make their calls. The Hongkong postal service was found to be remarkably fast.

But the speed of airmail services belies the inefficiency of the local airport, which has been criticized by pilots and by travel agents. The International Federation of Airline Pilots Associations has listed Hongkong's airport as unusable because there is not enough separation between the runway and the return taxi strip. Other Asian airports were condemned in more severe terms, however.

Local travel agents and tourist association say the airport's baggage delivery system is cumbersome and transport from the terminal to other parts of Hongkong is, at times, almost impossible. Nevertheless, through the airport last year passed 3,300,000 persons, and 1,200,000 used it during the generally slow first four months of this year.

### British Airways project

The airport is already over-used and, despite expansion plans, will be out of date by the early 1980s. At that point Hongkong faces a problem. There are not believed to be any other suitable sites in the colony for an airstrip.

No flights as yet link Hongkong with China but British Airways is negotiating a London-Feking service. The service would most likely not include pickup rights in Hongkong, but the transit service alone is thought to make the run profitable. This would be unusual; most airlines running to China lose money.

At the moment there is but one legal way to go from the colony to China and this is by the misleadingly named Kowloon-Canton Railway, which goes only as far as the border.

Work has already begun on double-tracking the railway for much of its length and a proposal was made this spring to electrify the line. The increase in visits to China has already put some pressure on the railway which carried 635,000 persons to the border in fiscal 1972-73 and 736,000 last fiscal year.

The railway is undoubtedly important but a more vital contribution to Hongkong's



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Enquiries should be addressed to The Information Officer, Jardines, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Cornerstone Centre, Hong Kong or Matheson & Co., Ltd., Matheson House, 142, Market Street, London EC3N 1QL.

# Fewer strangers in this shopping parad

by Richard Hughes

Tourism is Hongkong's second largest industry—second only to textiles. Last year arrivals (yau-ha, in Cantonese) totalled 1,300,000, compared with one million in 1972. They spent HK\$2,202.9m compared with HK\$2,106m in 1972. Total income directly generated for the colony is probably about three times this spending.

But inflation and soaring fuel costs look like reducing the customary rate of tourist growth this year, perhaps from 19 per cent in 1973 to only 3 or 5 per cent. Another factor will be the decline in the worldwide promotion campaign of the highly efficient Hongkong Tourist Association, because the Government's standing subsidy will shrink by 12 per cent.

Shopping, which is as compelling an attraction as sight-seeing to the Hongkong yau-ha, naturally costs more. But bargains are still available in goods ranging from imported cameras, typewriters, tape recorders and hi-fi sets to watches, furs, jewelry, perfume and antiques, all far cheaper than in their places of origin. However, Singapore is now challenging Hongkong on this shopping front.

The best time of the year to visit Hongkong is between November and January. The typhoons and the heat have passed, and the rainy season is still over the horizon. The days are clear and sunny and the nights crisp—no air-conditioning is necessary.

Ninety per cent of tourists arrive in Hongkong by air for a building-kipping descent in the airstrip, which extends into the harbour. But, as with any port, it is preferable to arrive by sea for a first view of the Manhattan-like skyscrapers and crowded blue and silver harbour.

The ship threads through deserted islands, some communist, some part of the colony.

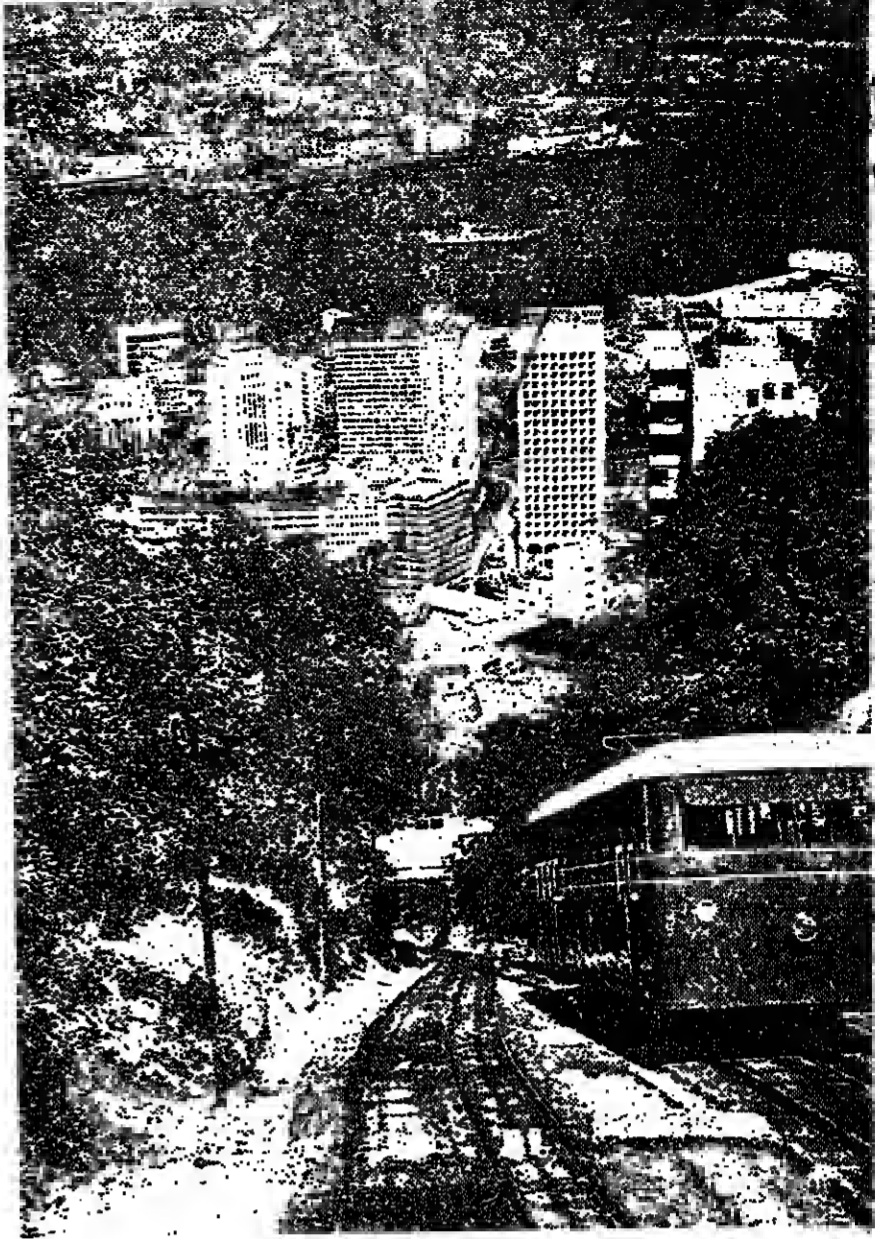
Hongkong was originally sand and rock, but the foreign devil—knee-to-knee buildings—are already shaking and may even sink some of the natural foundation. It is a beautiful, over-crowded, mountainous, tropical island, 10 miles long and about 20 square miles.

You can drive around it on excellent roads with magnificent sea-coast in about an hour and a half if you avoid the appalling central traffic jams. Victoria, the central area on the lower slopes of the 1,800 ft Peak, is the capital, but no one uses that name. Hongkong is "the island" or "Hong-kong side".

Kowloon, the colony's foothold on the mainland, is only three and a quarter square miles in area. It was grabbed from the Chinese in 1861, 13 years after Hongkong Island was similarly grabbed, so that the British opium dealers could control the harbour which put Hongkong on the map.

The ferries make the crossing in five minutes, but now a tunnel is open. Like the slums of Hongkong Island, Kowloon is a labyrinth of laundry-hung tenements, shops, factories, gambling dens and skyscrapers, bisected by a once noble thoroughfare lined with banyan trees, now known as Nathan Road.

On the northern side of Boundary Street, where the colony technically ends, are the huge spreading block-



Tourists take a climbing tram for a bird's eye view of Hong Kong "Manhattan" skyline and glittering azure harbour.

of resettlement housing and Kai Tak airport, and then the rolling Chinese countryside and farmlands of the New Territories.

This is an area of 355 square miles and ends at the guarded, 19-mile barbed-

frontier of China. The railway journey from Kowloon to the border takes one hour by diesel locomotive. The colony also includes nearly 200 islands, mostly unsettled and barren, but several of which are now being developed for tourist visits. One, Lan Tao, is nearly double the size of Hongkong, but is sparsely settled, rough and undeveloped, and probably looks today something like Hongkong did before the British came in 1843.

The colony, including land and British waters, covers an area 40 miles by 30 miles. It is virtually surrounded by Chinese communist islands and watchful garrisons.

Hongkong is not the paradise of security and honesty that it once was. Tourists should be on their guard against the touts and pimps who can pester them at the airport. They should have made their hotel bookings in advance or know exactly where they are going.

They should shop where possible at stores which are licensed members of the Hongkong Tourist Association. A total of 1,011 shopping complaints were received by the HKTA last year. Most of the complaints were concerned with late or non-delivery of merchandise. Two thirds were directed against non-members of the HKTA.

Despite the increasing number of complaints,

averaging 88 cases a month, the HKTA resolved an average of 82 to the satisfaction of the complainant.

The highest Hongkong tourist scandal hits Japanese group tours, members of which pay a ridiculously low price of \$US45 for a stay of four days and three nights, including accommodation, some meals and sight-seeing.

The visitors are committed to purchases at stores, however, which add from 50 to 100 per cent to ruling prices, with handsome kickbacks to the Tokyo group organizers.

Hongkong's Cat Street complex of old shops, stalls, temples, harbours and fortune-tellers should be inspected. So should the air-conditioned Ocean Temple, the largest shopping centre in Asia (Kowloon-side, near the ferry). So should the communist stores with their Chinese products—although they have raised their prices with cynical capitalist revisionism.

The Chinese food in Hongkong is superb, ranging from Cantonese delicacies to Peking duck and Szechwan smoked duck.

Hongkong's Chinese people come from all parts of China, with provincial likes and dislikes, regional prejudices and rivalries, but essential unifying Chinese-ness. The husky expatriate from Peking and the north, who prefers wheat to rice, scorns the uncouth speech, barbarous habits and dainty food of the sharp, quick Cantonese, who in turn sniffs at both the "Peking croak" and the "Shanghai croak".

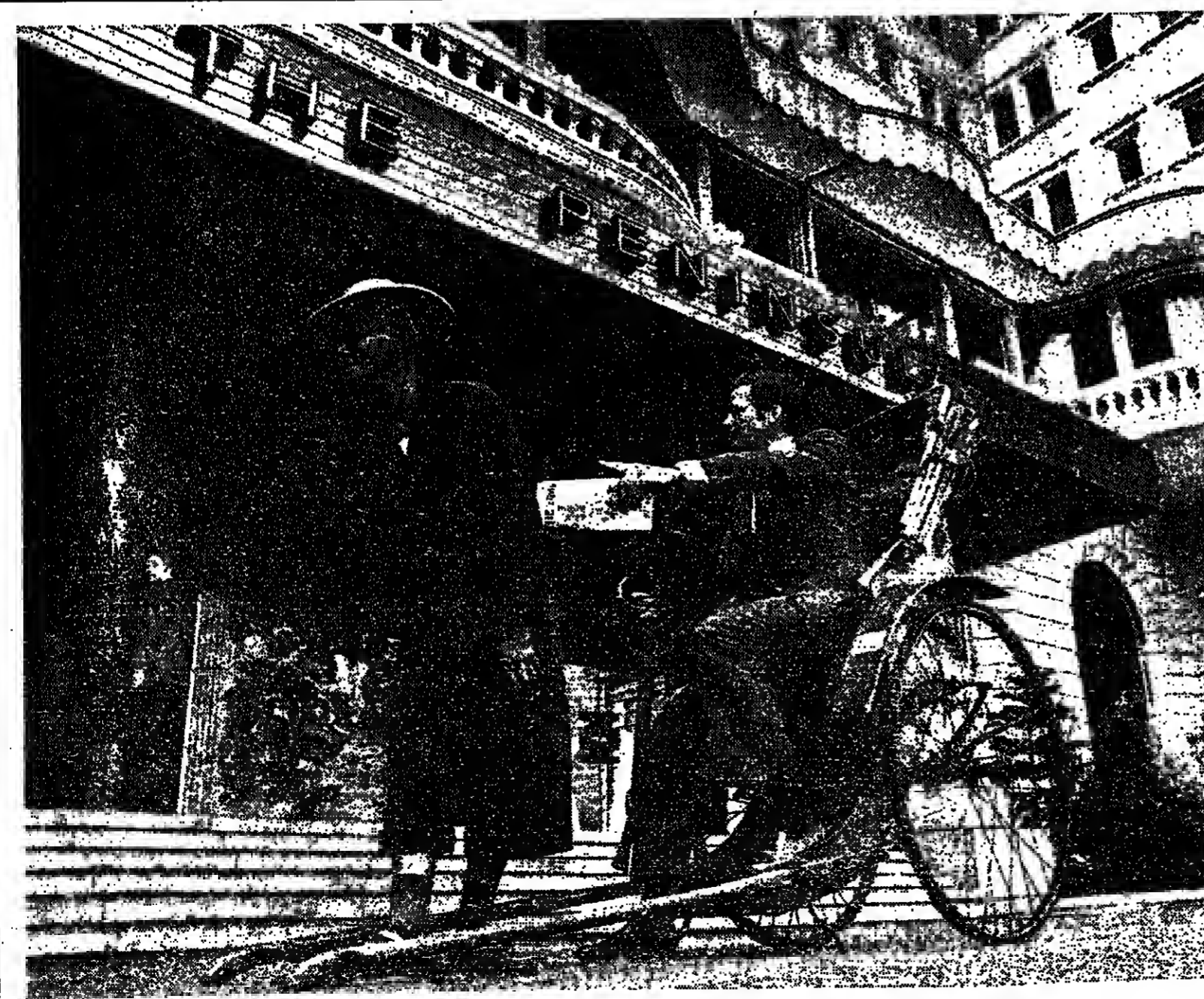
The tough Shanghai cosmopolitan, who brought so much capital into Hongkong after the communists took

over regards the Peking as a pig-stick, and the man ton as at best a shi and at worst a sco.

The Hakka peas New Territories k real happiness co from the land; a fisherman knows thing about the se contrive to get a enough in pragmat ance of a commo- life and, they hope nunist fate.

Recommended tour the island with a lunch at the champagne Bay Hotel; New Territories of China across a fish lunch at a restaurant and a visit city; a reasonable lunch or dinner ferriable ferry trip. Try a visit to Cheung Chau Island. The Peak tramway into Jack Conde Argyle Street, Kowloon, still operated by the original Sham force. See the Garden, with its paths, Chinese seal carvings and grace. Despite the rising which, after all, is stricted to Hong colony crams me activity, variety, into a small area, other centre in Asia.

Help with the preparation of this Report was given and Wireless, R. Bourne, Bob Davis, Dickins, Richard Greenhill, Hongkong Information vicces, Douglas Pils



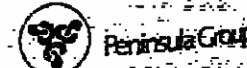
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